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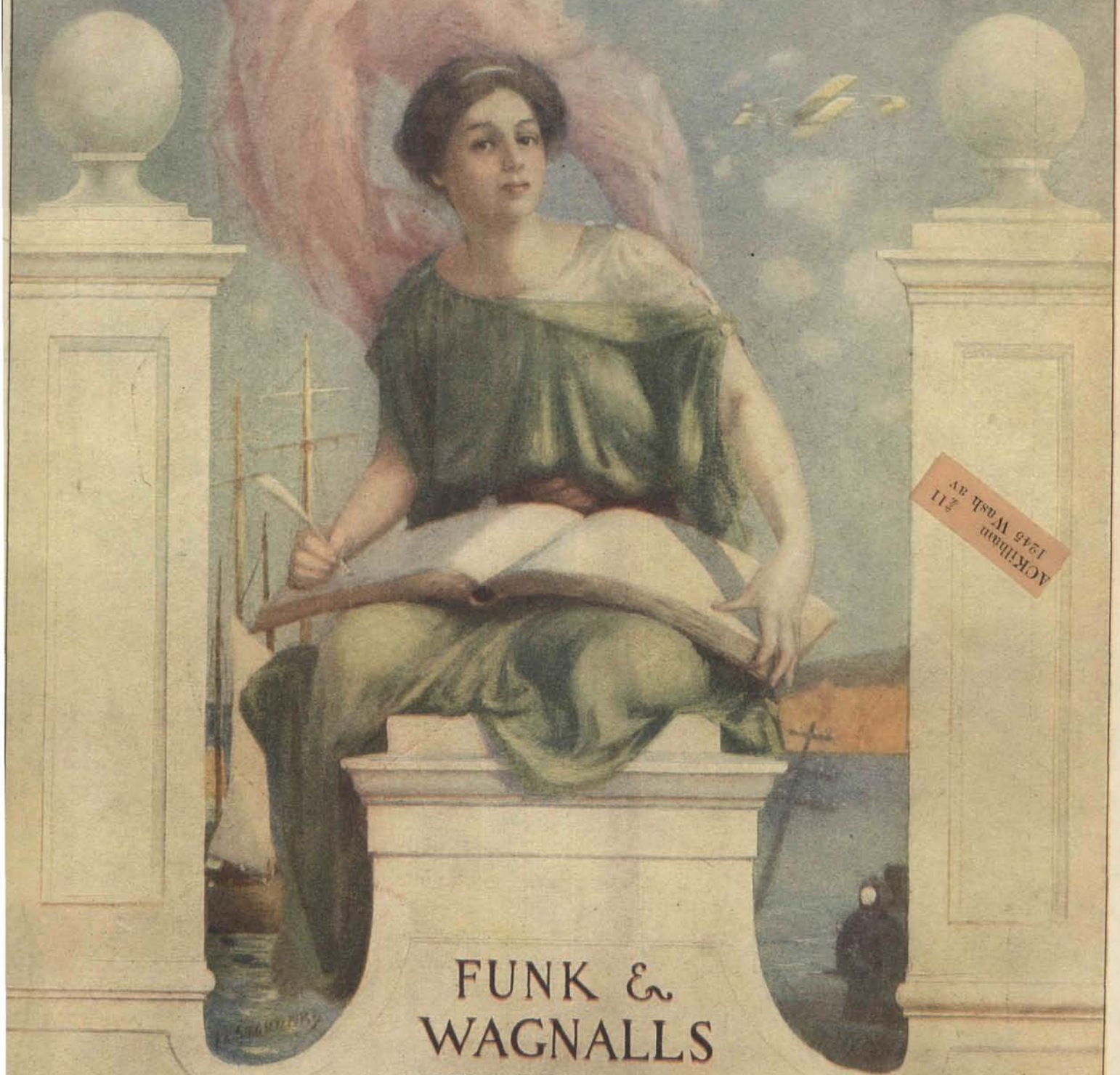

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Vol. 42, No. 24. Whole No. 1104

JUNE 17, 1911

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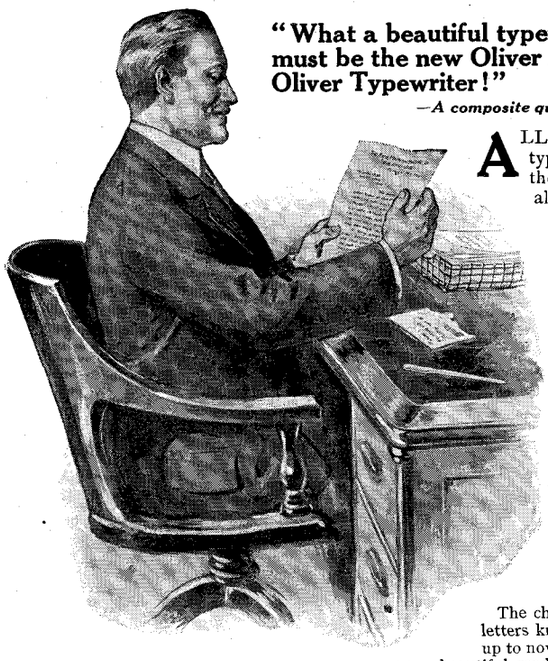

"What a beautiful typewritten letter—as plain as print—as easy to read as a primer! It must be the new Oliver PRINTYPE. I wish all our correspondents used The Printype Oliver Typewriter!"

—A composite quotation from ten thousand business and professional men on being introduced to Printype

ALL eyes are watching Printype. Its attraction is irresistible. Its beauty and grace, in a typewritten letter, are alluring, attention-compelling. Printype has come to stay. Although absolutely new to *typewriting*, its counterpart—Book Type—has been used on all the world's presses since the printing art had its inception.

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It means a degree of typographic beauty never before known in typewriting. Printype is artistic, distinctive, refined and immensely effective.

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How Printype Leaped to Fame

The reception of Printype by the business public has been more enthusiastic than we had dared to expect. We withheld any formal announcement until the machine had been on the market for one year.

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Printype Conserves Eyesight

The manifold merits of Printype are a constant source of surprise. Aside from its intrinsic value in raising the artistic standard of correspondence, its benefits in conserving *eyesight* make its use of the most vital importance. Printype is restful to eyesight. It delivers its message in the most easily readable form.

The constant reading of thin outline letter typewriting plays havoc with the eyes. It sends thousands to oculists and opticians whose eyes need *rest* more than medicine or glasses.

A comparative test of Printype and ordinary typewriting will win you to *the type that reads like print*.

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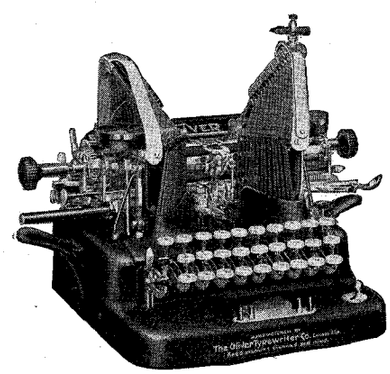

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The One Million Club

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"I know from long experience with smokers that cigarettes are fearful in their effects upon the system, and that the expression 'the deadly cigarette' is not an idle term."

Prof. Wm. G. Anderson
Yale College

Combating the Cigarette Evil

As a fitting memorial to Abraham Lincoln, the Anti-Cigarette League of America is recruiting the *One Million Club*, started in 1909, his 100th anniversary year.

Boys, pledged upon honor, are the Active Members; pledged girls, the Associate Members; and non-smoking adults over 18, both men and women, are Honorary Members.

Each member is asked to pay the small membership fee of one dime on enrolment, and on May 1st of each year thereafter.

Results of an Investigation

A "boy expert" made a careful study of 500 boys in a number of private schools, where the pupils were from supposedly good homes. He found that 15% of the 12-year-olds; 20% of the 13-year-olds; 38% of the 14-year-olds; 29% of the 15-year-olds; 57% of the 16-year-olds, and 71% of the 17-year-olds were either smoking or had smoked recently. The scholarship showing for the smokers ranged from 10% to 17% lower than the non-smokers.

Legislation and Law Enforcement

In addition to the educational features of the League's Campaign, enforcement of Anti-Cigarette laws will also receive needed attention, and better legislation be secured where the conditions require it. Since 1897 prohibitory Anti-Cigarette laws have been passed in Tennessee, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Washington, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Statistics

8,644,637,090 cigarettes were manufactured in the United States in the year ending June 1, 1910, an increase over the preceding year of 1,856,487,308 — nearly 100 cigarettes for every man, woman and child in the country. These figures do not include those imported, nor the billions rolled by hand by the smokers.

Public School Dullards

now costing New York City alone millions of dollars, also the incorrigible truants from whose ranks are recruited the army of young criminals, are usually found to be cigarette smokers.

The Epidemic of Smoking in Colleges

the growing use of cigarettes by women; the appalling loss of life and property by the cigarette torch; the increasing opposition to the employment of cigarette smokers, and other alarming phases of the cigarette, each is a story by itself.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

Federal Control of Trusts 1181
Mr. Taft's Thrust at Reciprocity's Foes 1183
Prison Bars and the Sherman Law 1185
A Democratic Rift that Healed 1186
Bank Guaranty Troubles in Oklahoma 1188

FOREIGN COMMENT:

A New Peril in Aviation 1189
Europe on the Trust Verdicts 1190
Wolves at China's Back Door 1191
Germany Joins Mr. Roosevelt Against Arbitration 1191
The Japanese in Mexico 1192

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Making the Aeroplane Useful 1193
Food-Value of Asparagus 1194
Bacteria that Shine 1194
Telephoning from a Moving Train 1195

SCIENCE AND INVENTION *(Continued)*: PAGE

A Noteworthy Norse Railway 1196
Poisonous Drinking-Water 1197

LETTERS AND ART:

Another Falling-Out with Shaw 1198
How Chicago Manages Her Art 1199
A Play that Puts Him on the "Index" 1200
The Triumph of Scotch Art 1201

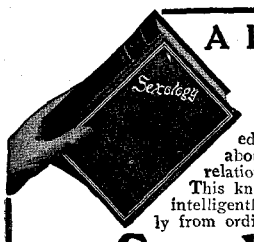
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

A Crusade to Save the Cities 1202
Mexican Missions Not Affected by War 1202
Congratulating Cardinal Gibbons 1203
Was John Wesley Prosy? 1204

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 1205-1213

MISCELLANEOUS 1214-1224

THE TITLE OF THE COVER DESIGN is "Receiving the News." It is the work of Mr. F. L. Stoddard.



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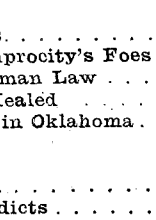

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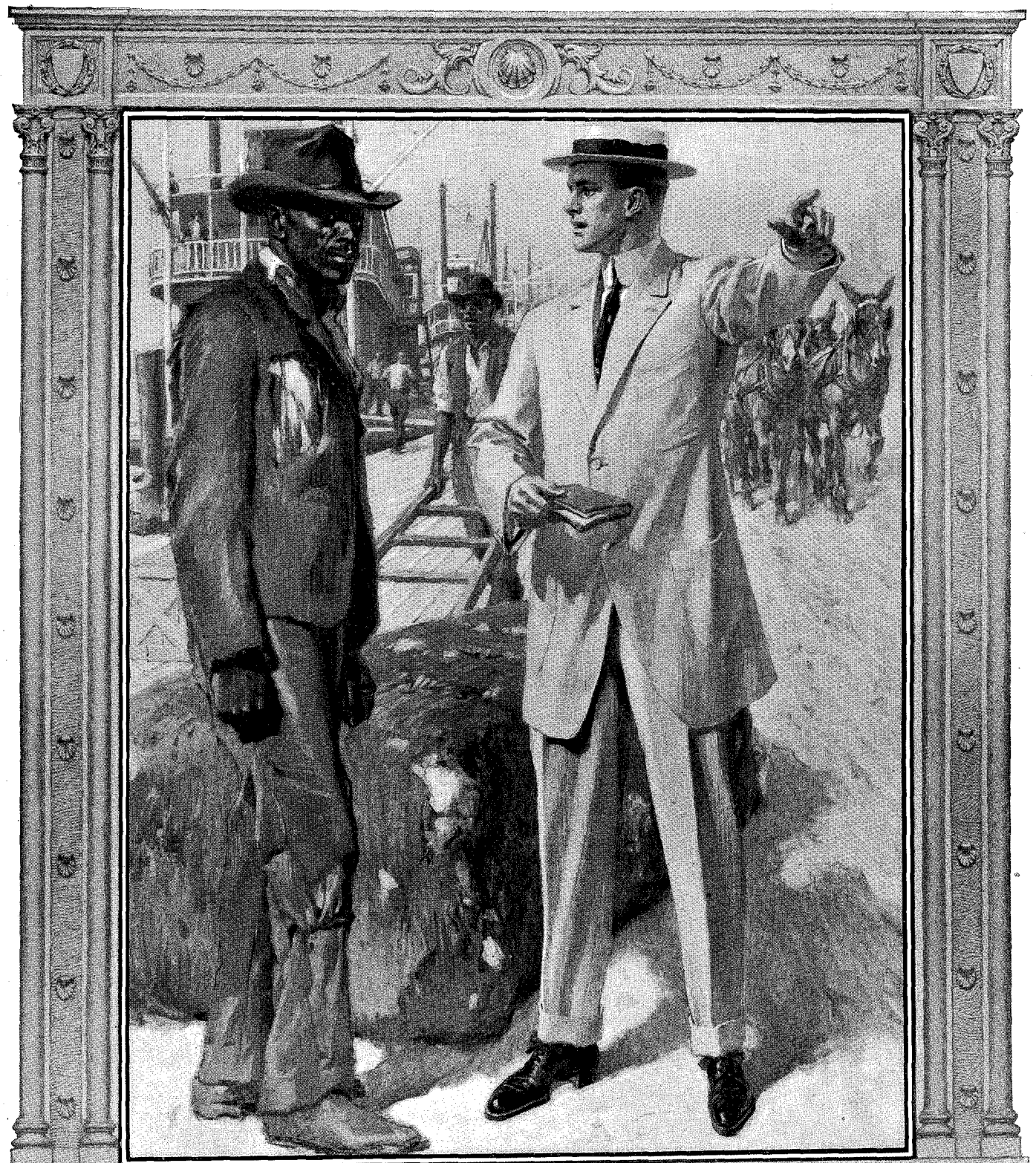

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

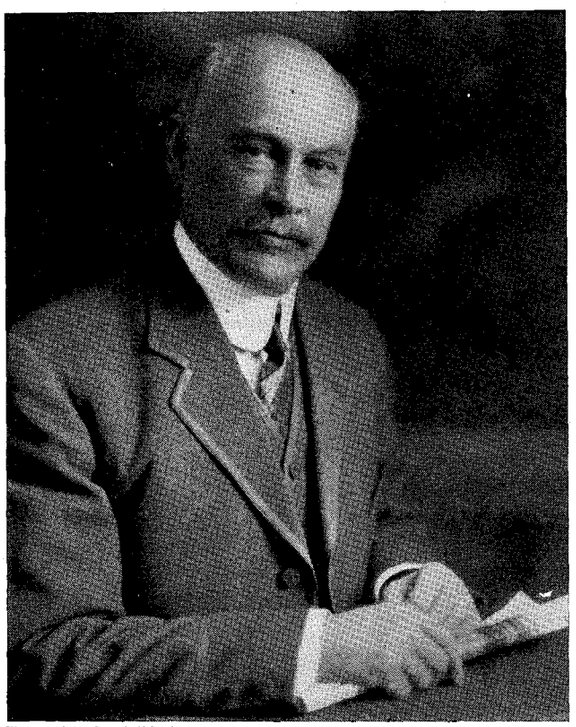
FEDERAL CONTROL OF TRUSTS

WHETHER viewed as a manifestation of spiritual grace on the part of a soulless corporation or merely as an exhibition of unerring shrewdness in discerning the safest shelter from a gathering storm, Mr. Gary's statement that the Steel Trust would welcome Government control of prices is regarded by the press as one of the most significant utterances that has ever come from the world of "big business." Testifying before the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the Steel Trust, Mr. Gary exprest the conviction that big business in this country has "come to the end of competition" and passed into an era of combination and cooperation. He then astonished his inquisitors by saying:

"It is very important to consider how the people shall be protected against aggressions of the combinations of capital.

"I do not think the Sherman Act fully meets this or will meet it and prevent these combinations. I believe we must come to enforced publicity and governmental control of corporations.

"So far as I am concerned, speaking for the United States Steel Corporation, I would be very glad if we could know exactly where we stand and could be free from the dangers and criticism of the public. I wish we could go to some responsible governmental source and say, 'Here are our facts, here is our business, here is our property and our cost of production,' and could be told just what prices we could charge and just what we could do."



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TO UNCLE SAM HE WOULD COMMIT HIS TRUST.

"Speaking for the United States Steel Corporation," says Elbert H. Gary, "I wish we could go to some responsible Governmental source and say, 'Here are our facts, here is our business, here is our property and our cost of production,' and could be told just what prices we could charge and just what we could do."

In the course of his testimony Mr. Gary made no secret of the fact that the steel men of the country sought to maintain prices as near a level as possible through the friendly interchange of views and the spirit of cooperation. He also declared that the Steel Corporation had "never purchased any plant with the intention of tearing it down or getting it out of the way for the purpose of cutting out competition." And he insisted that it does not now control as large a percentage of the steel business of the United States as it did on the day of its formation in 1901. At that time, he said, it controlled 60 per cent. of the domestic business, whereas now it is able to direct only 50 per cent. He admitted, however, that it now controls about 90 per cent. of the export trade.

Returning to the subject of Federal control of corporations, he said he would have the Government license corporations engaged in interstate commerce, first deciding whether they were entitled to such license under the Antitrust Law. More than this, he would make the license revocable for misconduct, but in all cases would retain the right of appeal to the courts. "That is what I would suggest as an alternative," he said, "to absolute supervision of prices and methods by the Government."

"Why not" have Government control, asks the Washington *Times* (Ind.), and other papers seem equally ready for it. The Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust decisions, thinks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "will unquestionably incline the great business interests to look toward Federal regulation, at least some degree of it, as a means of escape from present uncertainties"; and the Chicago *News* (Ind.) also is convinced that Mr. Gary's feeling "is shared by many managers of great enterprises." Such men, remarks *The News*, "want to be law-abiding in their business relations as soon as they can manage it." Mr. Gary's frank expression of opinion, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph* (Rep.), not only "goes to show that there can be no serious question as to the necessity for some sort of regulation," but it

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also incidentally proves that "all the men who will have to be regulated are not the hopeless, heartless scoundrels the radical element would paint them." The New York *American* (Ind.) goes so far as to characterize Mr. Gary's statement as "a critical event in the economic history of the United States," since it "amounts to a capitulation" and "points the only open way to industrial peace and the orderly development of great business affairs."

Andrew Carnegie enthusiastically indorses Mr. Gary's suggestion that the Government should control prices, exclaiming, according to the dispatches, "Industrial peace is at hand." He goes on to say: "The 25- and 50-per-cent. profits will be no more; people will have to be content with 5 and 10 per cent." And George W. Perkins, lately a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, expresses a similar view. Writing in *The World's Work* (Garden City, N. Y.) on "Business: the Moral Question," he characterizes the great corporations as "more nearly public institutions than private property," and declares that "what we must have is Federal regulation." Turning to a witness from outside the fold of big business, we find Theodore Roosevelt, in the columns of the New York *Outlook*, declaring for Government regulation in the following vigorous terms:

"What is urgently needed is the enactment of drastic and far-reaching legislation which shall put the great interstate business corporations of the type of the Standard Oil Company, the Sugar Trust, the Steel Trust, and the like, at least as completely under the control and regulation of the Government in each and every respect as the interstate railways are now put. . . . Our prime object must be to have the regulation accomplished by continuous administrative action, and not by necessarily intermittent lawsuits."

With the head of the Steel Trust and Theodore Roosevelt both facing the same way on the question of Government control of corporations, "it is well to prepare for changes in that direction," says the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.). "The plan is big enough to supply one of the great parties with a 'paramount issue' for 1912," remarks the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News-Press* (Ind.), and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) argues the practicability of the idea in the following paragraphs:

"When the proposal was made twenty-four years ago, at the time of the passage of the first Interstate Commerce Act of 1887, to regulate railroad freight rates, the attempt was pronounced impossible. It would end, opponents said, in the Government ownership of railroads. The task was too difficult for any commission to carry out. The number of railroad rates was too great. No men could be gathered on a commission with enough technical knowledge to do the work. The railroads would be ruined.

"Government regulation of trusts, tho the proposal is made by Judge Gary, the president of one of the largest trusts in the United States, meets to-day with precisely the same objections as were made a quarter of a century ago to the government regulation of railroad rates. Railroad capital was never larger and railroad credit and profits were never more secure than to-day, after twenty-four years of growing regulation. Railroads borrow at a lower rate and their bonds rule higher than when the Interstate Commerce Act was passed. Rebates to favored shippers, which cost the railroads yearly tens of millions of dollars, are nearly all suppressed. Rate wars no longer convulse trade. Rates are both more stable and lower than they were before regulation began. The railroads are themselves protected from exactions which once cut into their revenue and reduced their profits. The public is better served and the small shipper is more secure."

Under the heading "Judge Gary—State Socialist" the New York *Call* (Socialist) points out that "Judge Gary's premises regarding the questions of the trust and competition were exactly those of the Socialist, tho his conclusions stopt short of those reached by the latter." This leading Socialist organ goes on to say:

"What Judge Gary advocates after the passing of competition is what is known indifferently as 'State Socialism' or 'State capitalism'—government control, supervision, and ownership, with capitalists as controllers, supervisors, and owners. And it is practically certain that we will have to pass through this stage, tho it is not likely to be of long duration."

It is on just this score, indeed, that many of the capitalistic papers attack Mr. Gary's position. "Every high-school boy, with elementary knowledge of political economy, must perceive that the United States Steel Corporation is the greatest of all the pioneer forces now working, consciously or unconsciously, to foist Marxian Socialism upon this country," remarks the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), which adds that Mr. Gary neglected to point out to the investigating committee that Government price-fixing "would prevent the little competitor, with no watered securities, from undermining the trusts, and would put the Government in the position of underwriting the immense securities of the trusts." While admitting that "the

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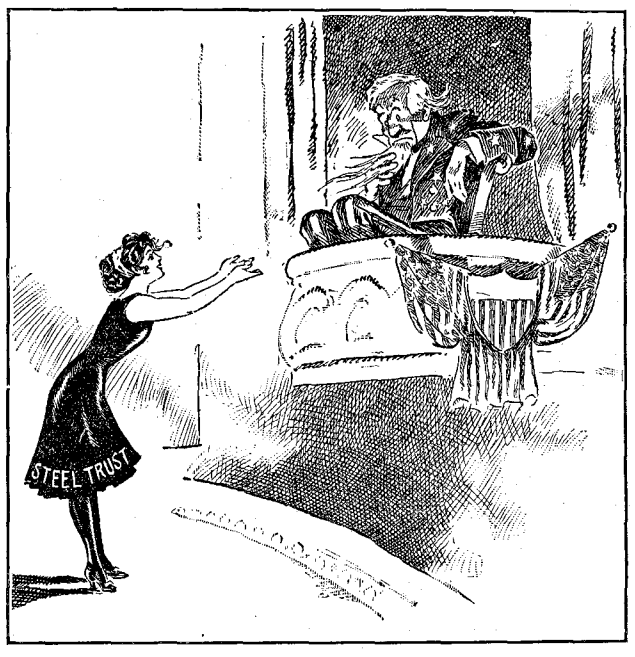
"LET ME LEAN ON YOU, UNCLE SAM."
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.



"PUT YOUR ARMS AROUND ME, HONEY."
—May in the Cleveland *Leader*.

EMBARRASSING ADVANCES.

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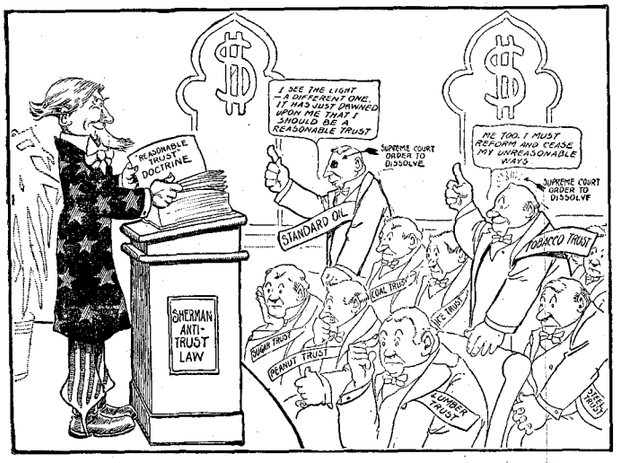
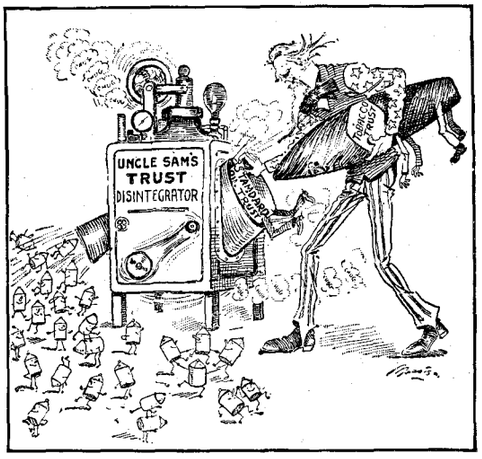

REASONABLE TRUST DOCTRINE
I SEE THE LIGHT IT'S DIFFERENT ONE. IT HAS JUST DAWNED UPON ME THAT I SHOULD BE A REASONABLE TRUST
SUPREME COURT ORDER TO DISSOLVE
STANDARD OIL
ME TOO. I MUST REFORM AND CEASE MY UNREASONABLE WAYS
SUPREME COURT ORDER TO DISSOLVE
TOBACCO TRUST
SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW
COAL TRUST
SUGAR TRUST
PEANUT TRUST
LUMBER TRUST

CONVERTS ARE BEING MADE RIGHT ALONG NOW.
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican*.



UNCLE SAM'S TRUST DISINTEGRATOR.
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

MAKING A NEW START.

industrial period of unrestricted individual competition is with the dead, gone ages," and that "the world-tendency toward concentration and elimination of waste by wise combination of effort and expenditure will have future control of industry and commerce," *The North American* goes on to say that the defect of the Steel Trust is not in its "architectural lines," but in the fact that "its foundations were laid in a bottomless pit of water." Therefore—

"Is it any wonder that the Steel Trust, finding itself at bay, with this enormous fictitious capitalization which must be upheld, with prosecutions staring it in the face, appealed to the Government to save it? Who knows better than Judge Gary that the moment this Government would consent to assume control to the extent of fixing prices it would be the underwriting by the nation of all the crimes of overcapitalization and the lifting of a crushing burden from the makers of the trust?

"Further, Judge Gary knows full well that the course he advocates would end in placing upon this Government that whole mass of water-logged securities, and would give to his backers Government bonds instead and shift the load permanently upon the American people. The scheme would be essentially Socialistic. But it would not be even a square deal for Socialism."

"The proposal, in this particular instance, is to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen," remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), since the Steel Trust "has already effected its combinations and watered its stock." When the Plantagenets reigned in England, the New York *Evening World* (Dem.) reminds us, "Parliament undertook to fix prices of food and labor and most other things," and the scheme proved "good for the ruling class, but not for other folks." If we are to repeat the experiment, this paper remarks, "care should be taken that the men who will own the trusts shall not also own the Government." Judge Gary, with his theory that the competitive system in trade is obsolete, that the Antitrust Law is archaic, and that the policy of the future should be cooperation under Government regulation, "is certainly 'going some,'" remarks the New York *Herald* (Ind.), which for its own part is convinced that "individualism and competition survive, and under the Supreme Court's benign interpretation of the laws the country is proceeding in the path in which it has grown and prospered."

Prices are fixt by the law of supply and demand, insists the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.), and to ask the Government to perform this function "is like asking it to abolish the attraction of gravitation." The Steel Trust says to the Government, through Mr. Gary, remarks the Fort Worth *Record* (Dem.), "Yes, I am big, powerful, even dangerous; the only way to restrain me is to adopt me and become my guardian." The Jersey City *Jersey Journal* (Rep.) is convinced that Judge Gary was enjoying the rôle of a humorist when he alluded to government regulation of prices, and the New York *Press* (Rep.) can not picture the country adopting his suggestion, "unless we should suddenly become a nation of doddering maniacs." As the Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.) sees it, this apparent humility on the part of "big business" is "of the Uriah Heep sort—crafty and calculating," since "if the trusts can get away from the people into the control of a Government bureau which they, in turn, can control, their safety and liberty of action will be permanently assured." And the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) wonders, if such a system were established, how long it would be "before the corporations would control the Government and politics of the country?"

MR. TAFT'S THRUST AT RECIPROCITY'S FOES

THE RECIPROCITY situation in the Senate, exclaimed President Taft at a recent dinner in New York, "is one that can be described as calling for the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill." For this reason the gentlemen present, who belonged to the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, were asked to urge the Southern Senators to consider the Farmers' Free List upon its own merits, wholly apart from the merits of Canadian reciprocity, and not to burden the agreement with an irrelevant tariff measure which would probably insure its defeat. If the bill passes the Senate, declared the President a few days before at Chicago, it will be due to the force of public sentiment. And if anything could rouse public sentiment to the point where the Senate would not dare to disregard it, it would be these two speeches of the President's, add several papers. The press, indeed, are for the most part heartily in favor of the agreement, a fact made more evident by the Chicago *Tribune's* poll of editors in 22 Western States, finding them nearly 3 to 1 for reciprocity. Mr. Taft is congratulated upon the statesmanlike quality of his lucid exposition of the advantages to be derived from freer trade with our Northern neighbor. The Chicago speech compares favorably with the best efforts of Gladstone, thinks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.). During the last ten years we have had no State paper from the White House which equals it, in the opinion of the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.).

The great service the President has done, however, say most of these editors, is in unmasking the real source of the persistent opposition to reciprocity. His plainness of speech in characterizing this opposition, some find reminiscent of President Roosevelt, while his appeal to public sentiment over the heads

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of the Senators is looked upon by others as an effective resort to the "big stick" so busy in former days.

In the earlier portion of his remarks, before the Western Economic Society in Chicago, as reported by the press, the President confest to a twofold hopefulness. First, he ventured

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DO YOU KNOW THIS OLD FARMER?
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

to suggest that the real opposition at Washington to the Canadian pact had been exaggerated, a suggestion that is strengthened by the New York *Tribune's* poll of the Senate, which lines up 58 votes for reciprocity to 28 against. And when it does pass, continued Mr. Taft, and when it has been agreed upon by the Canadian Parliament, "its actual operation will be so beneficial to both countries that the arguments against its adoption will be forgotten, or will only be remembered as exaggerated instances of perverted imagination." This statement, he continued, is based not only upon the careful study of statistics, but also upon the recollection of "similar experiences that the people of the United States have had in respect to the adoption of partial reciprocity with Cuba, and of complete reciprocity with Porto Rico and the Philippines." Thus:

"Under reciprocity with Cuba, which reduced the duties on each side 20 per cent., our trade with that country has doubled. Under complete reciprocity, or free trade, with Porto Rico, our trade with that island has increased nearly fifteen times; under reciprocity relations with the Philippine Islands our mutual trade has nearly doubled in less than a year; and yet in the case of each of these changes, there was vehement discussion, bitter opposition, and wild prophecies of disastrous results.

"For ten years I engaged in the struggle for Philippine free trade, and for ten years I was regarded as the enemy of the agricultural interests of this country engaged in the raising of beet and cane-sugar, and yet, since the adoption of the Payne Tariff Bill, which extended free trade to the Philippines, I have not heard a single complaint as to the effect of that feature of the Payne Tariff Bill.

"A careful analysis of the arguments pro and con over the Canadian reciprocity agreement will convince any fair-minded economist who is well informed as to conditions in both countries that six months after the agreement is adopted there will be no complaint from any quarter."

Asking from what source the opposition proceeds, the President replies:

"In the first place, it comes from two classes of the business interests of the country, those who own and control the lumber supply of the United States and those who are engaged in the manufacture of print paper, and of whom the largest manufacturers own much of the spruce-wood supply of the United States from which print paper is made. And the second class opposed to the treaty are those who claim to represent the farmers and agricultural interests of the country."

As to lumber, the President's hearers were reminded that one of the objects of the treaty was the conservation of our natural resources, that our lumber, so essential to all classes, is now selling at unreasonably high prices and the supply is rapidly being exhausted; therefore, we ought "to enlarge the sources from which our people may secure it at reasonable prices." It was explained regarding print paper, that the margin of greater cost of manufacture in this country is practically equal to the difference between the cost of pulp wood in the United States and its cost in Canada. Further:

"The provinces of Canada have control over the Crown lands, in which nine-tenths of the pulp wood is grown, and they have imposed restrictions and export duties of various kinds upon the pulp wood in the Crown lands, in order to prevent the export of the wood except in the form of paper.

"The agreement provides that whenever the Canadian provinces remove all restrictions upon the exportation of pulp wood, then Canada will permit United States paper to come in free into Canada, and the United States will permit Canadian paper to come in free into the United States.

"This exact agreement is not embodied in the bill as recommended to the House by the Ways and Means Committee and as passed by the House. Instead, in order to induce the Canadian provinces, over whom the Dominion can exercise no control, to lift the restrictions upon the exportation of their pulp wood, it is provided that when paper is made in Canada from wood grown on land not under export restriction, the paper may come into the United States free; and it is hoped that the difference of $5.75 between the duty on paper from restricted wood and no duty on paper made from unrestricted wood will induce the provinces to lift their restrictions. . . . . .

"It seems to me that this is treating the paper manufacturers of the United States fairly. It is a provision calculated to secure to them a source of supply where they can get their wood at $5 less a ton in this country, with the disadvantage of a small competition of paper made in Canada from Canadian wood, upon which there is no restriction."

The much-discust Root amendment, which has been adopted by the Senate Finance Committee, practically substitutes for

HOW IT LOOKS TO THE FARMER.
—Flohri in *Judge.*

this proposition the terms of the original agreement, admitted the President, but it would do away with the inducement for lifting Canadian restrictions, and would seriously delay final action on the pact.

The third class of opponents to the bill, continued Mr. Taft,

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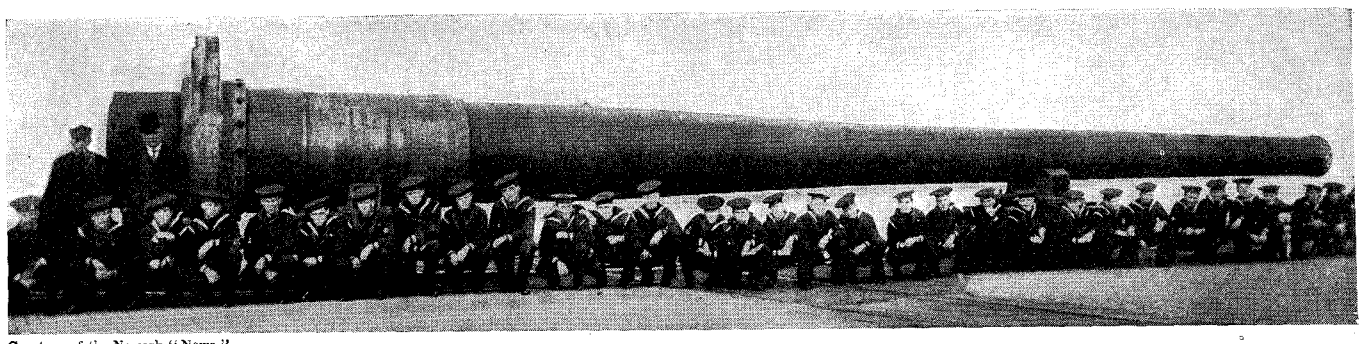

Courtesy of the Newark "News."

IT WILL PIERCE AN ENEMY'S ARMOR AT TWELVE MILES.

This is the new 14-inch rifle which Congress has authorized for the main batteries of the battleships *New York* and *Texas*, now being built at New York and Norfolk. Each ship will carry ten of these mighty guns, whose 1,400-pound projectiles, it is said, will pierce any system of armor-plating which has yet been devised. As seen here the gun costs about $75,000, and the mounting will add more than $50,000 to this sum. Its length is 53 feet and 6 inches, and its weight a little over 63 tons. The shell and powder for one shot cost $700.

"are those who claim vociferously to represent the whole farming industry of the United States." With them are found cooperating the special interests just referred to, while, it is noted, a New York firm carrying on a "farmers' campaign" against reciprocity by circulars and other publicity features, is looking for financial aid "not only to the Grange, but also to gentlemen interested in lumber, in the manufacture of print paper, and in other manufactures." The further argument to convince the farmer that he will not be a loser by Canadian reciprocity may be summed up briefly thus:

In everything but wheat the balance of export is on the American side. Much of the wheat imported from Canada will be ground into flour in Minneapolis and other places and will not materially reduce the demand for or price of United States wheat. Grain prices in general are regulated by the world's supply, not by local conditions. The cost of living is not higher here than in Canada. That the admission of Canadian products will reduce farm-land values here is shown by figures to be unfounded.

Perusal of the newspapers for a few days after the delivery of these speeches reveals a host of editorials supporting the President's position, especially strong utterances appearing in the New York *Herald* (Ind.) and *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), and the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.). But there are also dissenters. The stalwart Republicanism of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is evident in its reminder to this Republican President that in his earnest advocacy of reciprocity he is

"acting along a tariff line that has never been declared by the Republican party and that Republican members have voted against twice in the popular branch of Congress. He did not refer to this significant fact at Chicago. How far is he to go in tariff matters on the basis of such an important omission?"

From another standpoint, and evidently voicing a genuine agricultural fear of the measure, *The Farmers and Drovers Journal*, of Chicago, attacks the President's statement. We read:

"Mr. Taft pointed to our reciprocal trade relations with Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines as an instance of what we might expect from Canadian reciprocity, but the farmer will not be convinced from this line of argument. Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines raise a lot of commodities which we need and much of the stuff we sell them is not raised in those islands. *With Canada it is a different proposition as far as the farmer is concerned. Canada is a very strong agricultural competitor of the United States.* Canada raises a tremendous amount of wheat, and it is produced upon land much cheaper in cost than the land of the United States. The same applies to cost of production of much of the Canadian live stock as compared with the United States. *Bringing these commodities in duty free to compete with those grown in the United States would mean that the American wheat-raiser and stockman would be forced to compete on unequal terms with the Canadian sellers.* . . . . . .

"The farmer has believed for a number of years that the manufacturer has been favored in our trade relation with other countries, and if the Senate should pass this reciprocity measure in its present form, as Mr. Taft requests, there will simply be one more blow handed the farmer."

PRISON BARS AND THE SHERMAN LAW

THE SPECTACLE of one trust magnate adorned with a striped suit and a clanking chain and engaged in breaking stone on a hot and dusty highway, remarks a cynical editor, would give the American people more satisfaction than would the complete regeneration of our political, social, and industrial systems. However this may be, the fact remains that no malefactor of great wealth has yet languished behind prison bars as a result of violating the Sherman Antitrust Law, altho that statute has been on the books for more than twenty years and names imprisonment as one of the penalties of violation. But now that Attorney-General Wickersham has admitted that "prison sentences would be the most effective means of enforcing respect for the Antitrust Law," and has exprest the opinion that the Supreme Court decisions in the Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trust cases clear the way for criminal prosecutions under that law, many editors think that this anomalous situation will soon be changed. "The trusts have felt the soft, velvet paw of the decisions," remarks the Springfield *Union* (Rep.); "they may yet be made to wince beneath the claws that lie concealed in the velvet." "The Sherman Law is criminal as well as civil," says the Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.); "why, then, is not the crime which it defines regarded and treated as a crime?" Never until the men who control law-breaking trusts are personally punished and disgraced, says the New York *Press* (Rep.), will the people get relief from monopolistic oppression. "Why not ring for the patrol wagon and move for the imposition of the penalties?" asks the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), while the Jersey City *Jersey Journal* (Rep.) remarks unfeelingly:

"A squeaking rat in a trap has the effect sometimes of banishing other rats from a house. Similarly, as an object-lesson, the sight of a few squeaking trust magnates behind prison bars should have a wholesome effect upon all who might feel tempted to commit the crimes that had landed their exemplars in iniquity in jail."

Testifying before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, Attorney-General Wickersham replied as follows to the question "Why has the Government thus far failed to put any trust men in prison?"

"We have done the best we could, but it must be admitted that there has been unwillingness on the part of juries and courts to sentence men to prison under the terms of the Antitrust Law. Until the Supreme Court laid down its definite construction of the law in the two cases just decided, this reluctance was well understood, for the law always has been open to question and has been construed in different ways by many

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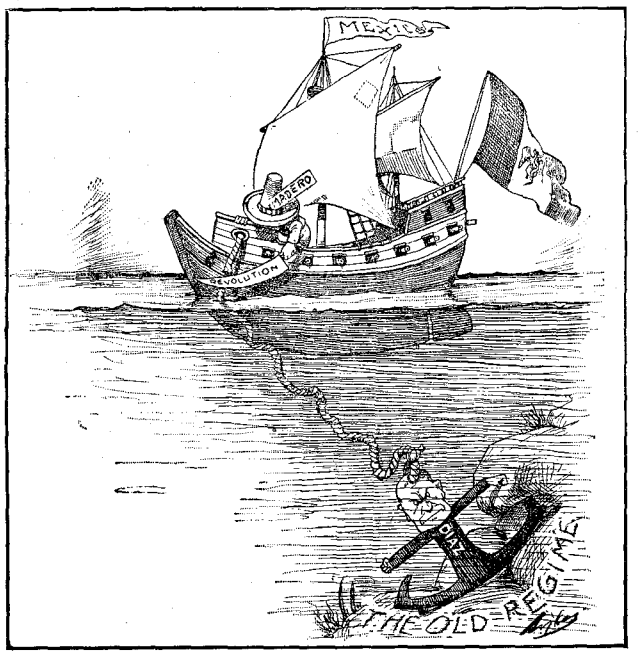

NOW, WHERE?
—Sykes in the Nashville *Banner*.

MADERO'S TASK.
—Buonstump in the San Francisco *Evening Post*.

INTERESTING TIMES AHEAD.

different courts. I think a change is coming in the attitude of juries. They are becoming more willing to convict violators of the Sherman Law. Judges who have been reluctant to impose prison sentences now have the decision of the Supreme Court to sustain them. In the Government cases we repeatedly have encountered this attitude of opposition to prison sentences. I think it will be materially modified by the Supreme Court decision."

Asked why there had been no criminal proceedings against the heads of the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts, Mr. Wickersham said:

"In view of the fact that we have secured decisions in these cases only within the last two weeks, it seems to me that question answers itself. Now, however, we have an interpretation of the Antitrust Act upon which we can proceed."

There are resolutions of inquiry now pending in Congress as to whether criminal proceedings have been begun or are to be begun against persons responsible for the policy of the Standard Oil Trust, the Tobacco Trust, and the Steel Trust, and if not, why not? And Senator Kenyon (Rep.), of Iowa, has offered an amendment to the Sherman Law prescribing imprisonment, without the present alternative of a fine, for every person convicted of violating that law "whether acting individually or as director of a corporation." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) welcomes the recognition of the fact that "guilt is personal," and reminds us that "the law-breaking corporation would be impossible without the law-breaking president and directors."

Several papers, among them the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), Worcester *Gazette* (Ind.), and South Bend *Tribune* (Rep.) interpret the Attorney-General's words as foreshadowing criminal prosecutions of the men in control of the Oil and Tobacco Trusts; and Senator Pomerene (Dem.), of Ohio, has introduced a resolution calling for such prosecutions. "The powerful public sentiment in favor of punishing the criminals who have been found guilty by the Supreme Court and the other criminals of the same class," thinks the New York *Press* (Rep.), "can no longer be trifled with."

Opposed to such drastic proceedings, however, we find the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), which argues that—

"If Attorney-General Wickersham's explanation of the failure of the Government to send trust magnates to prison has any force at all, it not only accounts for that failure but, by inexorable logic, forbids any attempt at criminal prosecution for what was done under the law prior to its authoritative interpretation. . . . . .

"It may be true in some cases that criminal responsibility was incurred under features of the law which were too clearly defined to admit of doubt. In cases of that class our deduction from the Attorney-General's explanation, of course, does not apply, and suits to determine the guilt of certain persons may properly be instituted, tho it is still a question whether they should not be brought on the authority of law concerning the definiteness and interpretation of which there can be no question."

A DEMOCRATIC RIFT THAT HEALED

THE SPLIT in the Democratic ranks which the Republicans have been predicting since the opening of Congress and which the Washington correspondents of Republican papers saw actually started in the "repudiation" of Bryan on the wool schedule, does not now seem so apparent to them. Rather, the Republican attack on the Underwood Bill in the House appears to have solidified the Democrats in its defense without regard to their previous free-wool predilections. Likewise, we find the Democratic press almost a unit in the support of this measure, while it is attacked by their political opponents either as dangerous, in cutting down the schedules too much, or as a cowardly, hypocritical abandonment of Democratic principles, in not cutting it down more. "The Democrats," according to one Washington dispatch, "have succeeded in drawing together what seemed like a rather threatening breach in a very satisfactory way." As evidence whereof, it is pointed out that even Mr. Bryan comes into line by admitting that the Underwood Bill is "a great step in advance," that the only fault to be found with it is that it does not go far enough, and that all Democrats should support it.

Besides going over the entire history of the wool tariff in its 253 pages, and repeating arguments for the revised schedule which were noted in our columns last week, the majority report of the Ways and Means Committee contains some sharp criticism of President Taft and the Tariff Board. Recalling the President's declaration shortly after the enactment of the present Tariff Law, that "the woolen schedule is indefensible and I propose to say so," the report says:

"Had the President made these public admissions earlier,

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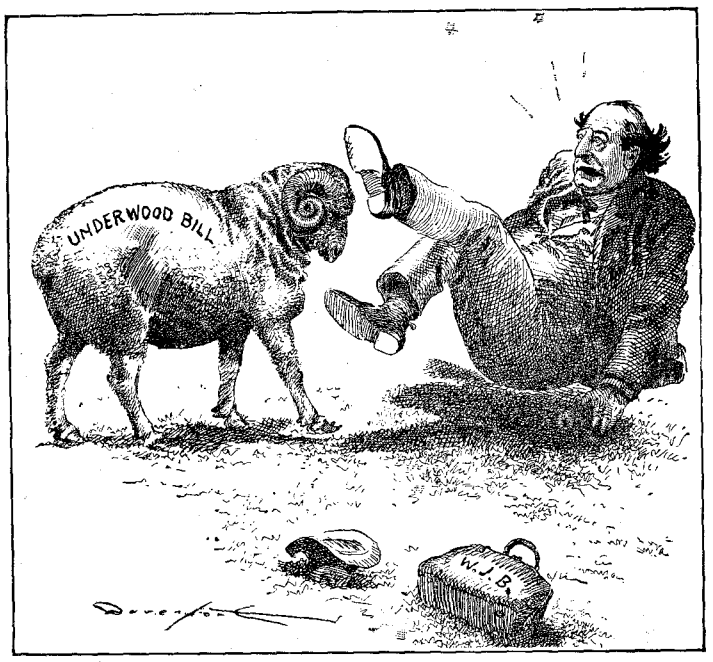
—Berryman in the Washington *Star*.



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AND HE THOUGHT IT WAS A PET!

—Davenport in the New York *Globe*.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

while the Tariff Law of 1909 was under consideration by the Congress, his declarations would have been a real service to the people and would have enabled them to protest against the betrayal of the public welfare to private greed. The President's silence at that time and his approval of the act of 1909 make it impossible for him to evade his full share of responsibility for the failure of revision which he now admits. His public statements, however, are an authoritative Republican admission that schedule K in all the Republican tariff acts was never framed or intended to be for the public welfare, but simply to satisfy the demands of the wool-growing and wool-manufacturing interests in the Republican party.

"For the reasons stated the demand of the people for an immediate revision of schedule K is abundantly justified. The present House of Representatives has given prompt attention to this demand. It would be trifling with the people to give further consideration to Republican counsels of more delay in this matter, whether with regard to statistical data concerning cost of production, promised at a future date, or for any other reasons."

The Tariff Board, too, is attacked for withholding information which the Committee believes to be in its possession. The position of the members of the Board "appears to be that they, in conference with and under the sole control of the President, shall be the sole judges as to what part of the data they collect may be likely to be of service for purposes of legislation; and this situation must be considered with reference to the viewpoint of the President concerning tariff legislation." Further,

"It is apparent that the statistical data on this subject now being collected by the Tariff Board recently organized by the President are not to be communicated frankly, unreservedly, and promptly as they may be useful to the Congress or to the present House of Representatives, alone authorized by the Constitution and delegated and expected by the people to initiate and enact legislation revising present import duties."

On the other side, the brief report of the Republican members of this industrious committee, presented by Mr. Payne, characterizes the Underwood Bill as a "cold-blooded measure" brought forward "for purely political reasons." The minority statement is quoted further in a New York *Sun* dispatch:

"If this bill should become a law it would slaughter sheep as in 1894 and close the mills much more universally. It is difficult to understand on any economic principle why this bill is prest just at this time. We have a Tariff Board at an annual expense of $250,000 which has been engaged for several months in the investigation of schedule K, and we are assured that the Board will be ready to report fully on December 1 next. . . . .

"Without any hearing or new data, with no information later than that of two years ago, this bill is forced upon the House at the mandate of a political caucus. There can be no expectation that it will pass the other House or be even considered there before December next at least.

"The bill itself is unlike any legislation ever attempted on this subject and is a radical departure from all party platforms and economic principles. The only reasonable excuse for the existence of this bill is that given by the Democratic caucus in its resolution. The caucus edict has also gone forth that no amendment will be allowed in the House. The caucus is supreme; the House is its weak echo."

With the presentation of these documents the debate was on in the House. In the daily press the Underwood plan is strongly supported by such papers as the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), and the New York *American* (Ind.). The House Democrats are, however, reproached by such Republican papers as the New York *Evening Mail* and *Tribune* for violating their party pledges in not following Mr. Bryan's "free-wool" leadership. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) and the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) also present thoughtful arguments against the abandonment of the free-raw-wool position. Yet the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* (Fin.) and the New York *Commercial* (Fin.) are just as sure that Mr. Underwood and his associates went too far in their downward revision, and the latter paper outlines a "middle-of-the-road" schedule which would bring relief to the consumer without "sweeping away domestic industries."

In all these comments, however, it is remembered that the new schedules are not very likely to win the approval of a Republican Senate and a Republican President. In reply to Chairman Underwood's taunt on the floor of Congress—"His favorite child is dying!"—Representative Payne confidently retorted,

"The gentleman's favorite child is not dying; it is going to live at least two years longer, and probably a long time after that."

Similar confidence seems to have inspired the secretary of the National Wool-Growers' Association, who writes from Washington that he has gone over the situation very carefully and feels safe in assuring wool-growers "that there will be no legislation affecting the tariff passed at the present session of Congress."

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BANK GUARANTY TROUBLES IN OKLAHOMA

POSSESSING the most thoroughgoing bank-deposit guaranty law in the United States, and being assured by the United States Supreme Court that such a law is constitutionally valid, Oklahoma is now wondering if her plan is proving really satisfactory to her people and her bankers. Whether or not it is "an ill-advised scheme," as such papers as the New York *Commercial*, the Kansas City *Journal*, the Cleveland *Leader*, and the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* insist, it is admitted on every hand that the State's fund has been "wretchedly administered." A report made under the direction of the State Bankers' Association of Oklahoma, and covering all transactions relative to the guaranty fund during the three years the law has been in operation, was recently made public. These examiners say that the State banking board kept practically no record of meetings and transactions, that their accounts were in a badly muddled condition, and that some of the records of banks which had failed had been destroyed or concealed. Further discoveries set forth in this report are thus summed up by the New York *Commercial*:

"Five different assessments on State banks' average daily deposits have been made in the three years, the total paid into the fund being $878,352; ten banks have failed, have been liquidated through other banks, or have been assisted from the guaranty fund; $665,306 has been lost entirely in paying off the depositors of failed banks; $40,000 has been loaned on the capital stock of a small State bank; $119,750 has been placed as 'special deposits' in weak and tottering banks in order to bolster them up temporarily; about $40,000 can not be accounted for at all; and $36,292 is the size of the guaranty fund to-day. The Columbia Bank and Trust Company's failure not long after the law went into effect cost the guaranty fund $606,780—almost 75 per cent. of the aggregate assessments up to date; no 'special deposits' out of the fund have ever been paid back; 86 banks have failed to pay their assessments into the fund; 45 State banks that had paid $47,314 in assessments have since been nationalized—so that money is a dead loss to them; and 263 State banks have been organized since the law went into effect."

This is "simply rotten," declares *The Ohio State Journal*, but it is just what "one might expect from a scheme based on wrong principles"—

"If that project had been based upon right principles, the accounts would have been found clean and accurate. The reports of these accountants condemn this sort of legislation. . . . Making an innocent person responsible for another's guilt is certain to work out shamefully, it makes no difference how many guards and restrictions are put over it."

On the other hand, while admitting the "record of mismanagement, incompetency, carelessness, and political favoritism in the administration of the Oklahoma bank-deposit guaranty fund," the Kansas City *Star* does not believe that the plan has had a fair test. It argues:

"It is unfortunate that the Oklahoma experiment with the bank-deposit guaranty system could not have been made with competent and experienced men in charge of the administration of the law. There are such great possibilities of benefits in the guaranty of bank deposits, if the disadvantages and inequities involved in it can be measurably overcome, that even the opponents of the system have hoped that the Oklahoma experiment would give a fair and conclusive test of the proposition. Instead of that, it has been managed—or mismanaged—in a manner that has aroused suspicion, created distrust, and increased the opposition among bankers, to the system. . . . The system has been discredited, thus far, not because of its defects, but by bad administration."

If we are to believe certain recent dispatches there have been a large number of applications from Oklahoma banks within the past few months for conversion into national banks, 18 of which have been granted since the opening of the year. Such expressions as these are quoted by the New York *Sun* as coming from these bankers: "We have had enough of the guaranty law," "We are disgusted with the guaranty law," "We have no faith in the guaranty plan," and "The law is too expensive and altogether unjust."

Nevertheless, there is still faith in the plan in Oklahoma. *The Daily Oklahoman* admits that the law has been maladministered, but it stands firmly for the guaranty principle. This Oklahoma city paper also refers approvingly to Governor Cruce's speech before the State Bankers' Association, which was followed by a vote indorsing the law. The Governor, we are told, challenged his hearers "to discover anywhere in the history of American banking a single instance in which a banking law had been in operation for more than three years where 700 banks have operated under that law and never one depositor lost a single penny of his deposits in these banks." He said further:

"The guaranty of deposits is a principle that is ground into the hearts of the people of this State, and it is there to stay, and all the arguments against the Oklahoma principle of guaranteeing deposits can never remove that principle in this State."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Plate Glass Trust is opposed to reciprocity. But thank goodness it doesn't pretend to be a farmer.—*Cleveland Leader.*

KING GEORGE, according to the dispatches, is to be anointed with oil. This ought to help cheer John D. a little.—*Washington Post.*

NOW some of the Mexicans will probably be surprized to see that the resignation of Diaz hasn't brought on the millennium.—*Albany Journal.*

SOMEHOW, that Oklahoma man who floated around on a log for 20 hours must have felt somewhat like Congress adrift on the lumber schedule.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE suffragists have raised a fund of $100,000 with which to storm the New York legislature. At least, they seem to understand the preliminaries to success.—*Lansing State Journal.*

IT beats all how reckless some of the trusts are getting. Here is the Steel Trust starting a price war in the face of the fact that during the first quarter of this year it earned only a little more than $20,000,000.—*Danville Commercial News.*

MR. GUGGENHEIM, appointed to a place on the Senate Committee on Conservation of National Resources, will see to it that the public domain does not fall into the hands of ignorant men who have no appreciation of its value.—*Kansas City Star.*

AFTER reading Judge Gary's explanation of how the United States Steel Corporation stood between the country and financial disaster at the time of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company purchase, the people should realize that they are putting too much responsibility upon the shoulders of the company.—*St. Paul Despatch.*

SOME one proposes to ventilate the New York subway. Why stop there?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A SCULPTOR is making a bas-relief of Lorimer. Any sort of a relief must seem welcome to the Senator.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

THE Lorimer forces have been trying to make a gentleman's agreement. It fell through for want of raw material.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

WE violate no confidence in saying that Mr. Duke feels that he needs no assistance from the Circuit Court in reorganizing the business.—*Newark News.*

PORFIRIO DIAZ has sailed for Europe, his destination being Spain. Conditions in that country are still somewhat unsettled, but Diaz will never notice it.—*Kansas City Journal.*

"WE can now proceed with more precision than formerly," says a Standard Oil attorney. More precision! And they've already been hitting us right where we live every shot!—*Omaha News.*

ALL that is needed now for the restoration of peace in Mexico is to induce the people to put away their guns. We hope it may not be as slow a process in Mexico as it is proving to be in Chicago.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST calls the recent street demonstration of the militant suffragettes in New York a "monster parade." This is pretty rough on the champions of "votes for women."—*Washington Pathfinder.*

THREE Ohio legislators have been indicted for accepting bribes. Let them carry the case to the United States Supreme Court and show that they received only a reasonable price for their votes.—*Philadelphia North American.*

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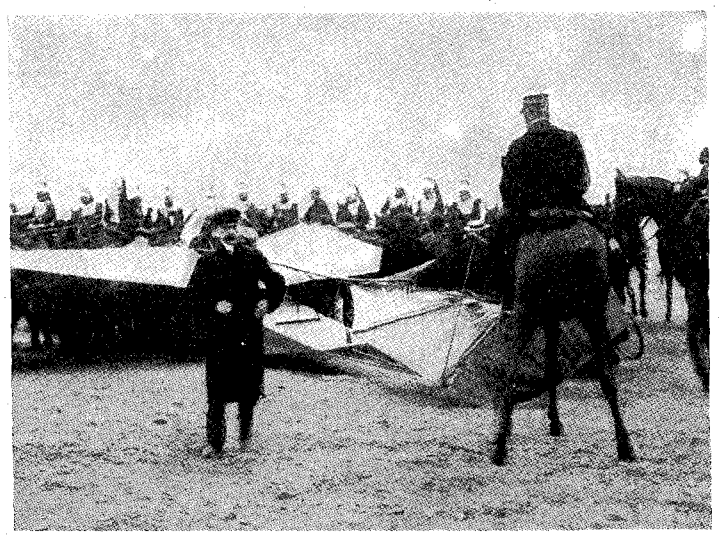
FOREIGN COMMENT

THE ILL-FATED GROUP.



AVIATOR TRAIN AFTER THE ACCIDENT.

THE AEROPLANE CATASTROPHE AT ISSY.

The group picture was taken just before the Train monoplane made its fatal descent. Berteaux, who was killed, stands in the center, wearing a high hat. At his left is Premier Monis, and at his right are a French officer and Bleriot, the aviator. In the second picture Train is seen leaving the field in remorse. When told by the Premier's son of the terrible havoc caused by his machine, we read that "he fell to the ground in an agony of despair." His machine was a new one of his own make, and some think it should have been tried elsewhere first.

A NEW PERIL IN AVIATION

THE ACCIDENTS resulting from attempts to sail the air have hitherto brought death or injury only to those engaged in the enterprise. "The martyrology of the new science dates from the moment of its earliest triumphs," says the Paris *Temps*. But the recent shocking catastrophe at Issy-les-Moulineaux, at the start of the Paris-Madrid race, points to the fact that while the spectators at an auto or bicycle race are as well protected from danger as the crowds at Newmarket in May, it is not so with those who go forth to see these aerial contests. The whole press and public of Europe have been profoundly stirred by the accident that killed the French Minister of War and wounded the Premier. We gather from the clear and complete account of the *Temps* that Mr. Train, the last of the competitors to get away, was circling around the field in a machine of his own design, when his engine failed, and the aeroplane swept down into a group of spectators. Mr. Berteaux, the Minister of War, was struck by the propeller and instantly killed. Mr. Monis had his thigh broken in two places, his head was cut, and his nose fractured.

Personal, political, and general public interests are concerned in this shocking catastrophe. Mr. Berteaux was a wealthy Socialist and exercised great influence in turning aside the Socialist attacks upon the Ministry. It is natural enough therefore that his fate is deplored by papers of all parties. Of course the great Socialist leader, Mr. Jaurès, in his paper, the *Humanité* (Paris), lays the blame on the police, and especially the Prefect of Police, Mr. Lepine, who has so often kept the Socialist rioters of Paris in check. This editor declares that a body of cavalry under the command of Mr. Lepine crossed the path of the descending air-craft and only by swerving into the group of statesmen could Mr. Train avoid killing a score or so of these soldiers. "But the chief of police should have kept these public men out of the way on the grand stand which had been erected for them." "The insufficient or dangerous measures taken by Mr. Lepine are responsible for the tragedy." The *Liberté* (Paris) says, however, that the *Humanité* is merely "taking advantage of the incident to throw mud at Mr. Lepine."

A course ought to be cleared for flying planes as for other vehicles, whether racing or not, thinks the sensible *Hamburger Nachrichten*. The German Socialist organ *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), while praising Berteaux and deploring his death, acknowledges that the irony of his fate lay in

"the tragical fact that Berteaux himself was one of the most pronounced advocates of military aeronautics and did all in his official capacity to promote this arm of the service. It was only last March he publicly declared the aeroplane to be a wonderful war machine, not only for reconnoissance and observation, but also for attack. . . . Now we see Berteaux, by a piece of stupid carelessness, the victim of his favorite weapon. . . . Nor will the French War Minister prove to be the last of such victims."

An English aeronaut, Mr. Roger Wallace, K.C., president of the Royal Aero Club, without speculating upon the capacity or incapacity of Mr. Lepine, or the recklessness of M. Berteaux, lays the blame on the incapacity of the aeronaut, Mr. Train, who was using an almost untried machine. He writes in *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London) as follows:

"People ought not to be allowed to fly a machine which has been little used before until it has been examined by experts. M. Train's monoplane is of an entirely new type, and on the occasion of a public race such as this was it ought not to have been allowed to start without preliminary inspection.

"It shows how necessary it is that aviators should keep away from crowds, and particularly from grand stands, when they are flying very low, because even now they never know when anything may go wrong. When they are high up in the air, if the engine stopt, the pace would be sufficient to permit of their planing to a spot out of danger."

He thinks there is always great danger in flying over vast crowds, and the danger has by the present accident become more apparent than ever. Perhaps Mr. Lepine might read with profit the following remarks:

"The whole question of dealing with crowds is entirely one of organization, altho naturally it wants to be thought out very carefully.

"I myself have been anxious on several occasions recently, as people have undertaken the organization of meetings which they are not capable of carrying out. That is why we are trying to make rules so as to give a clear indication to aviators as to what they ought to do, and to have a large space left open for them in which they have room to maneuver free from the crowds."

In this connection it is interesting to note that several aerial flights had been planned to attend the great procession at the coming coronation of King George and that accordingly a bill

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is being introduced into Parliament making any such excursions illegal. The Royal Aero Club have published their intention of withdrawing the license of any member venturing to sail over the streets of London while the procession is passing.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE ON THE TRUST VERDICTS

NO RELIEF for the consumer in the way of lower prices is looked for by European observers as a result of the Supreme Court's trust decisions. European countries are almost as much interested as we are in the operations of the oil and tobacco trusts, it must be borne in mind, as the tobacco combination includes Great Britain in its realm and the field of Standard Oil is world-wide. These concerns may reorganize, but as far as tangible results go, the decisions are futile, think the British and German press, except as they indicate the desire of the American public to be rid of the trust incubus. The effect on the Standard Oil Company will not be very serious, predicts the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the leading organ of trade in Northern Germany, which thinks that President Roosevelt wished merely to set the ball rolling when he began to assail the trusts and "to bring about a better set of trust laws by showing the absurdity of the Sherman Act." The present decision is like a fly-bite on an elephant, "a perfunctory and futile prohibition." What then are the means which should now be taken to combat a combination which, "judged from a moral standpoint, is a curse to all American commerce through the example of successful unrighteousness set by its methods of business"? The answer given by the writer is as follows:

"The first and most effective thing to aim at is publicity, which must be demanded of all American companies to a greater extent than hitherto. The second is persistent and sagacious

MR. BALFOUR—"Shall I go up?"

vigilance on the part of the Federal Government. . . . The essential point is to throw the window and door wide open to the light of publicity. This would have the most energizing effect upon the people at large and would eventually lead to the development of what to-day is almost wholly lacking—a spirit of genuine finance criticism in the American press."

The "newspapers and politicians," says the London *Spectator*, hail the decision "as a victory against the trusts. The people have conquered the monopolists—so it is said." As "the quotations of Standard Oil stock have risen," "evidently the financiers do not take quite the same view." The Court's division of trusts into "reasonable" and "unreasonable" brings a vagueness into the decision which makes it almost possible to drive a coach and four through it as through an English act of Parliament. The condemned trust may now "cease to come under the ban of the law by modifications of its procedure or organization which conceivably may neither affect its profits nor the prices it charges to its customers." The writer proceeds to echo the opinion of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in this connection and looks for more radical legislation when the failure of the present law becomes apparent. As we read:

"If this is all the judgment means, something much more drastic will be needed to destroy the trusts, but it is fairly

HE MOUNTS GRAHAME-WHITE'S AEROPLANE.

certain that public opinion in the United States, having been so greatly irritated by the predatory methods of the principal trusts, will not allow the matter to rest at the doubtful point now reached. If it is found that in substance the trusts still continue much as they were before, new legislation will be demanded, and fresh efforts will be made to escape from the real tyranny which these organizations impose upon the masses of the American people."

The London *Times* thinks that the trusts are not yet squelched and that the Supreme Court in its interpretation of the Sherman Act "has not always been consistent." That act declares, with a sweeping generalization, "every contract or combination in restraint of trade" to be illegal, and makes punishable any person who monopolizes, or attempts to monopolize, an industry. The Court now qualifies this, but still leaves the trusts in a precarious position. The fight on monopoly is not yet over, it adds, and the courts still "have in their hands a weapon of great power, and, as their recent records show, they mean to use it." The conclusion of *The Times* follows on its supposition that

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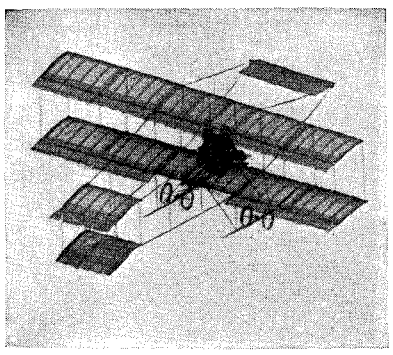

GRAHAME-WHITE AND BALFOUR IN FULL FLIGHT.

"reasonable" or "unreasonable" will give plenty of work for their discussion by judges and advocates in the lower courts, and we read:

"Difficulties are encountered when men of business press the courts for a precise answer to the question as to what they may do and how far they may go. With efficiency and command of capital—with enterprise and business ability—come advantages over rivals, and a practical monopoly may be the last step in a long contest with less capable competitors. It is not suggested that such is the complete history of the development of the Standard Oil Company. It is often charged with having used sinister means of advancement. But the fine things said by judges about competition are somewhat unconvincing to men of business who know the waste going with it and the natural tendency in these days of certain forms of business toward a monopoly or something like it. We do not cast doubts on the policy of the decision, which is generally approved by those best acquainted with the actual operations of the defendant company. But it would be blindness to ignore the existence of an economic antinomy; business men deploring the waste and duplication caused by competition and taking steps to end it, and judges, on the other hand, praising it as if an unqualified blessing and in all circumstances still possible."

WOLVES AT CHINA'S BACK DOOR

WHILE CHINA sits up nights in terror of what she fancies to be a tiger at her front door, she does not realize how much more dangerous the wolves at her back door are, asserts the Hankow correspondent of the *Yorodzu* (Tokyo), meaning that China is so seriously concerned with the Japanese aggression in Manchuria that she neglects the far more imminent danger menacing the Empire from other directions. The correspondent naively adds that the "tiger at the front door" is in reality a "watch dog," while the "wolves at the back porch" are eagerly waiting for a chance to break into the house. The most terrible of such wolves is Russia in Ili, of which the correspondent has this to say:

"In the vast territory of Ili Chinese authority is but nominal. The real mistress of the situation is Russia. China has done virtually nothing to solidify her position and check the Russian advance there. It takes three months to reach Ili from Peking; from Omsk, on the transsiberian line, it can be reached in three weeks. No wonder the trade and finance of that region are practically in the hands of the Russians. But the most ominous phase of the matter is Russia's territorial ambition rather than her commercial activity. It is not seldom, so we are informed, that the stakes planted to mark the Russo-Ili boundary by the mutual agreement of the commissioners of the two countries, are, as if by magic, removed in one night tens of miles from their original position. Who does this, if not Russia? There is no Chinese army to speak of in the whole region, neither is it practicable to send an army there from China in case of emergency; whereas Russia is in a position to send any military forces from Omsk onto the heart of Ili."

But Russia is not the only wolf; almost as formidable are France in Yunnan and England in Tibet and Southern China. Just now Great Britain is, the correspondent says, laying claim to Pienma, a vast territory in the western part of Yunnan and contiguous with Burma. The region has long been in dispute between China and Burma. When Great Britain assumed control of Burma, she induced China to organize an international committee to settle the dispute once and for all. The investigation thus instituted resulted in the conclusion of the treaty of 1899, declaring the mountain ranges of Kaolikung to be the boundary line between Burma and China. But the Chinese interpretation of the provisions of the treaty differed so widely from that of Great Britain that Pienma has once more become the bone of contention. To quote the correspondent:

"England is building two lines of railroad from Burma to Yunnan. On the mountains at the frontier she has installed many guns, their black muzzles threateningly pointing toward the defenseless plains of Yunnan. England's real ambition, however, is not in Yunnan. She knows that the province is within the well-established French sphere of influence. She is more absorbingly interested in Tibet, through which territory she hopes to make incursion into the province of Szechuen."

Equally ominous is the situation in the direction of the French possession of Indo-China, continues this writer. The French railway, with Haibong, Annan, as its starting-point, is fast penetrating the heart of Yunnan, and at Laokai on the Yunnan border large French forces are stationed, ready to enter the Chinese province on a moment's notice.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY JOINS MR. ROOSEVELT AGAINST ARBITRATION

THE VIEWS and utterances of the ex-President of the United States and Contributing Editor of the New York *Outlook* have always made a great impression on the European public. His name at the present moment is more frequently mentioned in the editorial columns of Berlin and London papers than that of any other living American excepting President Taft. And now his recent declaration on the subject of international arbitration made in the columns of his paper has been echoed in all the political and journalistic circles of the German capital. Mr. Roosevelt thinks "the United States ought never specifically to bind itself to arbitrate questions respecting its honor, independence, and integrity," and his words are heartily approved by the semi-official *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin), in whose opinion "arbitration is far from constituting a magic remedy for all international differences and misunderstandings." His manifesto has, moreover, inspired the Berlin papers to interview certain leading members of the Reichstag on this subject. Thus we read in the *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) that the representative of Socialism, pacifism, the profest opponent of militarism, Dr. Weber, who might

PREMIER ASQUITH (IN A GRAY HAT) WATCHING HIS POLITICAL RIVAL'S ASCENT.

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be supposed to be eager to promote the idea of arbitration, said somewhat indifferently to a reporter:

"The idea of arbitration is very fine. We should like to see some such institution established, but can't help being skeptical about its realization."

A representative of the opposite extreme of political creed, Mr. George Wallenstein, the Catholic deputy of Coblentz, said to the same reporter:

"This idea does not inspire me with a great deal of confidence. No nation would be inclined to accept a decision which appeared to be detrimental to its interests. A Government or a dynasty which should submit to the verdict of an arbitration treaty would be annihilated by a storm of popular indignation."

One of the most accomplished and influential of the Reichstag members, Max Kolbe, put his foot down firmly on this subject and exclaimed:

"My opinion on the subject of arbitration treaties is that matters of international politics are questions of who is the stronger, and will ever remain so. Suppose, for example, that it was decided to submit the question of Alsace-Lorraine and Germany to arbitration. War would immediately follow."

The *Outlook* utterance of Mr. Roosevelt is thus specifically interpreted and approved by the powerful *Hamburger Nachrichten*:

"Sometimes we agree, sometimes we disagree with Mr. Roosevelt. With the opinion thus stated by him we entirely agree. This eminent American seems to take the position indicated in the words of our glorious poet: 'Worthless is the nation whose happiness is not builded upon its honor.' We should have expected nothing less than this from the great Rough Rider."

The writer proceeds to say that while agreeing in the main with Mr. Roosevelt, he does not feel sure that the German idea of civilization and culture are quite in harmony with the American idea. "Progress consists not alone in dollar-making and the building of skyscrapers." Then there is that thorn in Germany's side—the Monroe Doctrine, whose proclamation, we are told, "is nothing but an affront to all the other nations." On this point the *Nachrichten* says:

"It is interesting to notice the hint which he throws out in his article. He says that the exclusion of undesirable immigrants would not for a moment be permitted by public opinion to be a question for an arbitration tribunal to discuss. This certainly means that it would be a question for war to decide. We are anxiously waiting to see what sort of an echo these words will meet with in the Japanese press."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

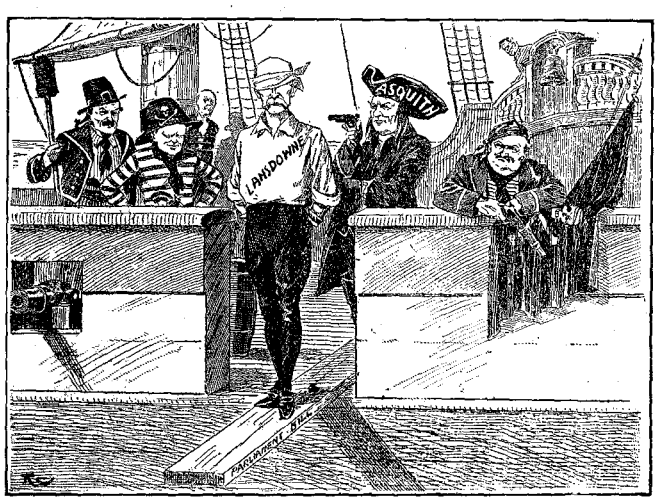
THE JAPANESE IN MEXICO

WHEN OUR troops hurried to the Mexican border rumor was rife that the mobilization had something to do with certain activities of Japan in Mexico, rather than with the insurrection. The rumor culminated in the story of a certain secret agreement between Mexico and Japan having been discovered by the American Minister at Mexico City. All these stories were authoritatively denied, but it is none the less interesting to note the existing status of the Japanese residents in Mexico, as described by the *Chu-gai Sho-gyo*, a Tokyo commercial daily. According to this journal, the Japanese population in Mexico numbers 2,479, the majority of whom are contract laborers. The history of Japanese emigration to Mexico is summarized thus:

"It was no less a personage than the late Viscount Yenomoto who conceived the idea of starting a coffee plantation in Mexico. This statesman, who held various ministerial positions in our Government, bought of the Mexican Government 150,000 acres of land in the State of Chiapas, and in 1897 sent there 32 'colonists,' who were followed by a few more bodies of emigrants. Owing to poor management and the inconvenient location of the plantation, the undertaking failed, and the land was mostly transferred to Mexican capitalists. Most of the colonists were thus obliged to return home, but a few remained in the Republic and took to farming on their own account. They settled in Chiapas, a small town of some 1,000 population, and prosperity soon rewarded their industry and frugality. The story of their success reached home, and more Japanese went to join them, either direct from Japan or from South America or the United States. At present the Chiapas colony consists of 50 Japanese, 12 of whom have Mexican wives."

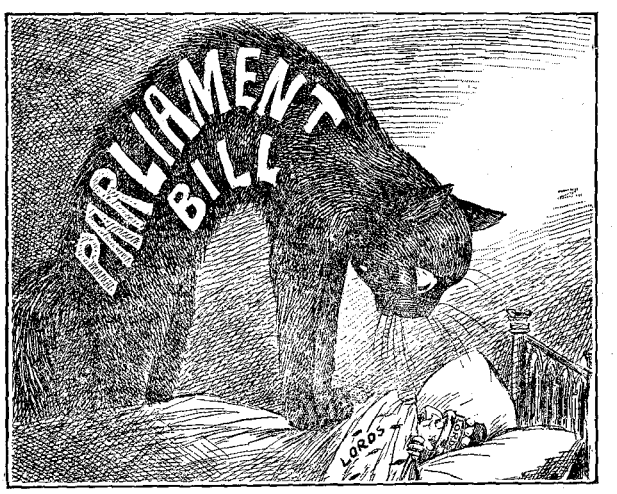
The leader of the Chiapas colony, Terui by name, operates a sugar plantation of 1,000 acres, besides controlling a large acreage of uncultivated lands. Another member of the colony owns a ranch of some 30,000 acres. All these Japanese are, we are told, on the best of terms with their Mexican neighbors, and their colony shows every sign of increasing prosperity and happiness. As to the immigration of Japanese contract laborers, this journal informs us:

"The first band of contract laborers, 160 in number, was imported in 1906 by American and Canadian plantation-owners at Oakenia, 140 miles from the port of Coatzacoalcos. These were soon followed by many more contract laborers, imported by the same group of planters. At one time Japanese laborers employed by these planters numbered more than a thousand, but the ill-treatment accorded to them by their employers has been responsible for the steady decrease of their number."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE "PRELIMINARY" STEP.

Mr Asquith said in a recent speech that the Parliament Bill is a "preliminary step" to reconstituting the House of Lords.
—*The Pall Mall Gazette* (London).



A CONSEQUENTIAL NIGHTMARE.

CAT—"You remember! a year and a half ago you drowned kitten!"
PEER—"Too true—alas, I did!"
CAT—"I am that Kitten!" —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

FATAL STEPS.

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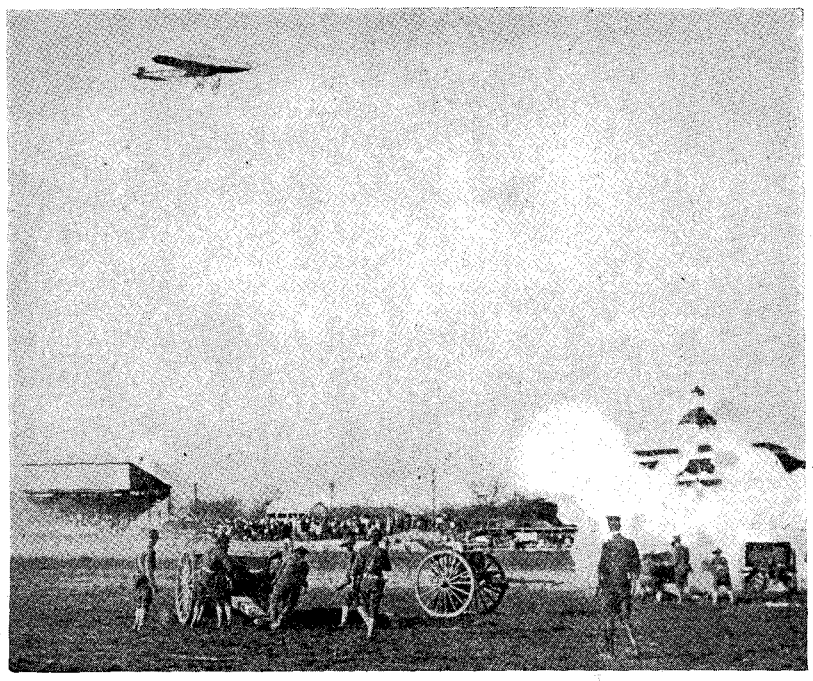
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

MAKING THE AEROPLANE USEFUL

REALLY practical employment of the aeroplane has hitherto been conspicuous chiefly by its absence. Hence the reader of Augustus Post's article on "Practical Uses of the Aeroplane," contributed by the author to *The Columbian Magazine* (New York, June), will not be disappointed to find a short catalog, and predictions of future accomplishment rather than accounts of what has been done in the past. At present, military uses are perhaps most conspicuous. Flying-machines, Mr. Post reminds us, have been recently actually used for scouting and patrolling on our own Southern frontier under the command of officers of the Army. Mr. Parmalee, the Wright aviator who has been serving the United States Government at San Antonio, said lately, we are told, that the commanding general in Texas had learned more about the country near San Antonio from Lieutenant Foulois, who accompanied Parmalee in a single flight of 106 miles in his aeroplane, than he had been able to learn in three days with an entire troop of cavalry. The author goes on:



AN ARTILLERY DUEL WITH AN AEROPLANE.

The 3rd United States Field Artillery at San Antonio in sham fight with Rene Simon, who later drove the men from their guns by dropping heavy dummy bombs.

"With the aeroplane's practical military value being so clearly demonstrated before our very eyes, we only need to turn our attention in another direction to see an even greater practical triumph accomplished by the aeroplane for another branch of public service, which means no less for the immediate progress of our rapidly moving civilization in time of peace, than the wonderful accomplishments of the aeroplane toward the practical solution of some of the great problems of war. I refer to the recent establishment at Allahabad in India of an aerial postal service with a complete postal installation embracing all the red tape attached to the transportation of His Majesty's 'Royal Mail,' including special aerial postmarks to be put upon all letters. This has lately been done under the personal supervision of Capt. W. Windham, who organized this excellent undertaking to demonstrate the absolute practicability of maintaining postal communication with a city, even tho it may be undergoing a state of siege and is completely surrounded by the forces of the enemy. Over 6,000 letters were carried in specially constructed mail-pouches which were carefully loaded upon an aeroplane and transported to a neighboring postal station. . . . . .

"The French War Department, aiming to outstrip other Powers, is devoting attention to training military aviators who fly singly and in pairs with passenger aides, free from the responsibility of guiding the machines, who can give their whole attention to observing details of the terrain below them. They also send these army machines out in flocks of eight or ten at a time and they carry on maneuvers as soldiers are accustomed to do during drill. They also perform evolutions in the sky like squadrons of cavalry or torpedo flotillas at sea. This spectacle resembles literally a flock of human birds which darken the surface of the earth with their spreading wings while the crack of the exhaust from their motors fills the air of the great military parade grounds with a noise like a battery of machine guns.

"The great progress in proficiency already made among the aviators abroad is largely due to the support and interest manifested by their respective governmental superiors; and there are also eighteen large private aviation schools in France, while the great military plains and maneuver grounds are all thrown open for the public to fly over, and upon which aeronautical builders and aviators may test out their new machines.

"One incident recently occurred in Europe which goes to show that evil purposes may also be served in an equally practical manner and this is the fact that the first aeroplane smuggler was lately captured upon the border between Switzerland and Italy while attempting to carry dutiable articles over the line undetected. It seems almost an impossibility to devise ways and means to prevent the frontier being crossed by an aviator who can make his flight under cover of a dark night or during foggy weather. Still another essentially utilitarian purpose was served by these modern vehicles of the air only a few days ago when both a flying-machine and an air-ship maneuvered over the streets of Paris, above the line of march of a popular parade which was going on below. The unobstructed view obtained by the aeronauts of this interesting sight was fully as pleasing to them as it was to the thousands of people assembled on the surface of the earth, and instead of being simply the observed of all eyes the aeronauts themselves were the observers. In this connection I am reminded of a recent experience of my own, my recollection of which is very vivid. I maneuvered about through the air, in a dirigible air-ship, directly over the heads of the players during a college football game. I could see all the intricate moves that were made just as if the players were chess men upon a mammoth gridiron board below. I could see clearly all the complex mass plays, for there was nothing to interfere with my line of vision while I maintained such an advantageous position. I moved forward and backward as the play changed and I thought to myself: what an excellent place this would be from which to coach the team. So interested did I become in watching the game that I almost lost consciousness of the fact that I was navigating such a frail vehicle as a dirigible in the treacherous air."

Practical uses require practical construction and in the new "Paulhan" machine the author sees signs which point the way toward a more bird-like structure than has yet been attempted. He writes:

"The wings, with flexible ribs and finger-like extremities, reveal points which suggest the excellence of a masterly construction, while the 'fineness' shown in the detail of the modern construction of foreign dirigibles as well as in the design of the new aeroplanes, indicates more fully than any other one fact the remarkable progress which has been made in aeronautical engineering. It is most gratifying to note that this mechanical progress in the development of aerial construction seems to keep equal pace with the marvelous increase in skill which has been attained by the foremost aviators.

"Automatic balancing-devices are also being extensively studied and Mr. Dunne, in England, has accomplished wonders in this direction. Reports are made of his being able to turn his attention completely from the operation of his controlling

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levers and to write a note with a pencil on a piece of paper while his machine took entire care of itself and continued flying steadily through the air. I understand also that the Wright Company is seriously considering making some radical improvements in their present methods of control.

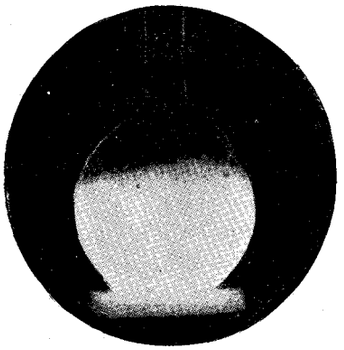

FIGURE 1.—A flask, photographed by the light of the bacteria in it.

"An extremely practical use of the aeroplane is about to be more fully developed in England where a million-dollar corporation has been formed by Sir Hiram Maxim, one of the foremost of aeronautical experimenters, and the inventor of the rapid-fire gun which bears his name. It is stated that he has cast aside all business ties so that he may be entirely free to devote his whole attention to aviation; to this end he has associated himself with Mr. Claude Grahame-White, the foremost British aviator, well known in this country as the winner of the Gordon-Bennett Aviation Cup at the Belmont Park meet last year. The third well-known man in this formidable combination is Mr. Louis Bleriot, the builder of the popular and successful 'Bleriot' monoplane. Mr. Bleriot is one of the most skilful aeronautic engineers in the world. This remarkable association of talented men propose to develop a 'war plane' which will carry a 500-pound bomb forty miles and return, thus making practical the 'human projectile' which may shoot around corners, over mountains, and even the horizon itself, seeking out the enemy vainly endeavoring to escape, wherever he may be found.

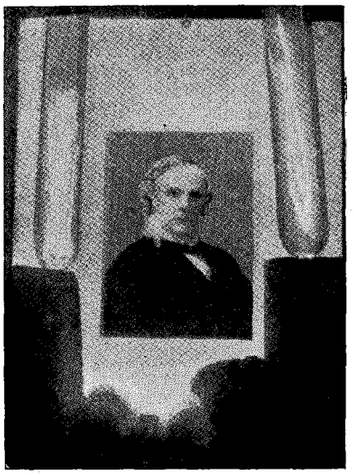

FIGURE 2.—A picture of Lord Lister, illumined by bacteria.

"The efficiency of the aeroplane both in war and peace would be greatly promoted by the successful operation of J. I. C. Clarke's device intended to enable an aviator to ascend directly from the doorstep of his house, or preferably from the roof of any building. In shape, the new machine, when constructed, will resemble an umbrella, with added features. The lifting power, too, will be of the same nature as that tending to take an umbrella up in the air in a storm. Practically all the weight will be supported below the big conical-shaped sheet of light metal, which is expected to give the machine great stability. The practical operation of this machine would be of great assistance in air travel."

FOOD-VALUE OF ASPARAGUS—Those who distrust asparagus as a food are reassured by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, May 6). This vegetable, he says, when young and tender, is very digestible, even for invalids. We read:

"Tho not a powerful source of nutrition, there is very little doubt that its use leads to a true economy of food during digestion or, in other words, to a healthy assimilation of food principles, and more particularly the proteins. It is probable that the peculiar principle asparagin, which contains 21.2 per cent. of nitrogen, is responsible for this action, but asparagin exists also in other vegetables, notably the potato, tho the amounts are less than is the case with asparagus. Purin bodies or uric-acid-producing substances are present in asparagus to an extent which can not be neglected, and this fact has raised fears in the minds of the gouty and rheumatic. It is probable, however, that the alkaline salts in asparagus and in vegetable foods in general would compensate any uric-acid-forming tendency and keep the blood sufficiently alkaline to prevent the formation of insoluble urates, besides which asparagus appears to have a mildly stimulating action upon the kidneys. It is interesting to recall that asparagin has been recovered from asparagus and prescribed in doses of one grain three times daily for relieving dropsy associated with disease of the heart, and a sirup of asparagus is employed medicinally in France, while at Aix-les-Bains the eating of asparagus at one time formed part of the cure for rheumatic patients. So far, therefore, as the question has been investigated, the evidence obtained appears to give little support to the idea of asparagus being an objectionable article of the diet, and its estimable qualities of taste and flavor may continue to be enjoyed without offense to physiological exactions."

BACTERIA THAT SHINE

LIGHT is emitted by a considerable number of living beings, both animal and vegetable. The common firefly is a familiar instance, and among plants those primitive vegetable organisms known as bacteria are conspicuous in this respect. We know bacteria chiefly as disease germs, but altho some cause disease, the greater part are harmless—some are even beneficent and aid our life-processes. Few if any of the luminous bacteria are disease-producers. Recent investigation of these interesting germs is described in *Knowledge* (London, June). The writer notes at the outset that light-production in living animals is essentially different from that of inert chemicals or of the phosphorescence produced by electrical means. He goes on:

"Phosphorescent chemicals in all cases have the power of *absorbing* light and of reemitting it either of the same, or of a somewhat greater, wave-length. Bacteria emit light which is produced entirely by themselves, altogether independently of any extraneous light source; in fact, they grow and produce light better if kept entirely in the dark. In general, light can only be produced by raising the temperature of a suitable substance until it becomes luminous. It therefore follows that a great deal of the energy so converted is lost as heat; in fact, to such an extent is this the case that an ordinary electric lamp, even of the highest efficiency, does not give out in the form of light more than about 5 per cent. of the energy expended in raising the temperature of the filament. Bacteria produce light which is unaccompanied by any heat radiations, and so far as the investigations of the writer have yet proceeded, there is no evidence that any invisible radiations are produced by them at all. Their efficiency as light-producers is, therefore, extremely high, and were it possible to carry out on a commercial scale the process of light-production as it occurs in bacteria, a tremendous step forward would be taken.

"Essentially, the process is an oxidation one, as in addition to a nutritive material on which the bacteria may grow and reproduce, a supply of oxygen is necessary. The natural habitat of these organisms seems to be almost exclusively sea-water, or at least water such as is found in estuaries where an appreciable quantity of saline matter is present. They will grow and exhibit their light-producing properties on an ordinary peptone-beef-broth gelatin medium, but they do not all emit the greatest possible amount of light unless an increased quantity of saline matter is present. . . . . .

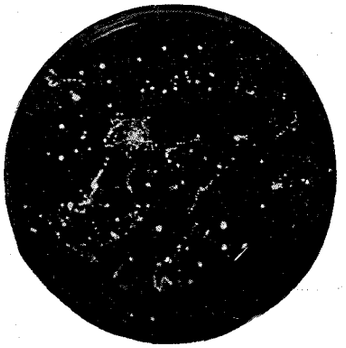

FIGURE 3.—Colonies of bacteria on a Petri dish photographed by their own light.

"The most easily procured organism of this group is the *Photobacterium phosphorescens*. It may be obtained from a dead herring or mackerel. The fish should not be washed in fresh water after being caught. It

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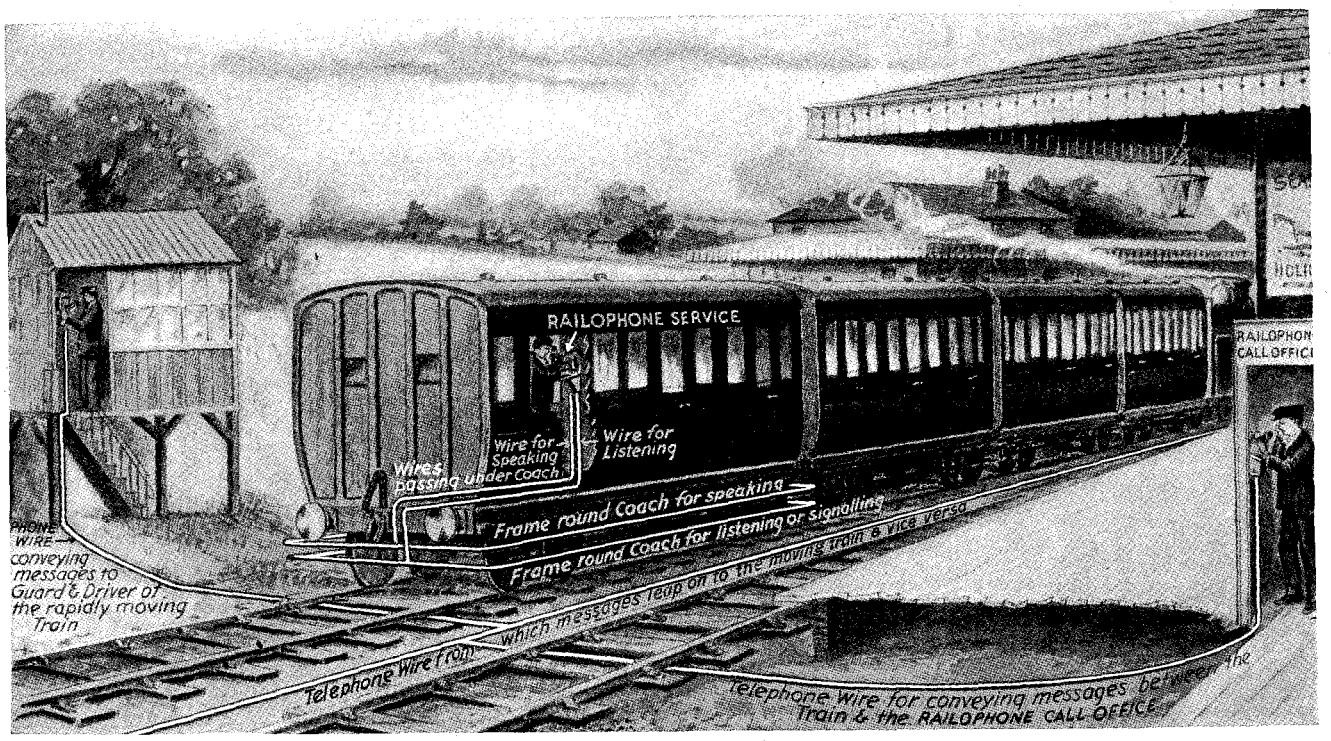
RAILOPHONE SERVICE
Wire for Speaking
Wire for Listening
Wires passing under Coach
Frame round Coach for speaking
Frame round Coach for listening or signalling
PHONE WIRE conveying messages to Guard & Driver of the rapidly moving Train
Telephone Wire from which messages leap on to the moving train & vice versa
Telephone Wire for conveying messages between the Train & the RAILOPHONE CALL OFFICE

THE "RAILOPHONE."

This drawing, from the London *Graphic*, represents a train passing through a station without stopping, and the method by which it can be kept in constant communication with the signalman and with the outer world, including other trains either in front or behind it. In order to show details the Railophone call-office, train, and signal box have to be placed in close proximity, but in reality many miles might separate them.

should be placed in a closed receptacle, such as a large-sized Petri dish, for about twenty-four hours at approximately 20° C. [68° F.]. At the end of this period there will probably be some spots which phosphoresce brightly. . . . . .

"Fig. 1 shows a flask of these organisms photographed by means of their own light, which will give some idea of the brilliancy to be obtained under these conditions.

"Fig. 2 is a photograph of Lord Lister, illuminated by means of growths on solid media. On each side will be seen tubes containing the organisms and several of them were placed underneath, throwing the light upward.

"Fig. 3 is an ordinary Petri dish with luminous colonies on it. These again were photographed entirely by their own light, the colonies standing out brilliantly on a dark background. The exposure in photographing these organisms is always somewhat prolonged; altho their visual luminosity is high, yet their photographic action is not rapid, as the light emitted does not lie in that portion of the spectrum which is photographically most active. There is the further difficulty that the light happens to lie in a region of the spectrum to which photographic plates are particularly insensitive, so that due allowance must be made for these two factors if any attempt is made to obtain a photograph of these organisms by their own light.

"Some twenty-five varieties of these organisms have been described, and it is also stated that other bacteria, such as the *Cholera vibrio*, are known to produce light under certain conditions. Of these twenty-five described species it is more than likely that some are not really entitled to be regarded as distinct. A broad classification of them may be made by separating those that grow at low, and those that grow at a higher temperature. There are two or three species found in northern latitudes that thrive and produce light at 0° C., whereas there are certain other varieties which grow in Southern latitudes, particularly in the Indian Ocean, that will go on producing light at a temperature of from 30° C. to 35° C. The writer has had through his hands at various times some fourteen varieties, as well as one which there is reason to think is a new species, originally identified at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Plymouth. Morphologically the organisms vary widely: the common species *Photobacterium phosphorescens*, already mentioned, is a short thick rod, which when grown on a medium containing more than 3 per cent. of saline matter assumes a much shorter, thicker appearance, and is almost coccoid in form. Nearly all varieties change considerably in form when artificially cultivated for long periods, so that it is often difficult to identify a particular species by its microscopic appearance."

Does the organism itself give light as a firefly does, as an incident of its vital processes, or does it simply give out a phosphorescent product of some sort? We do not know; but the writer tells us that in either case the production of light is undoubtedly part of the organism's life-history. If there is a luminous excretion, no one has yet been able to isolate it. The writer recommends the study of these interesting bacteria to the amateur microscopist, as they are not difficult to cultivate and require no bacteriological laboratory for their treatment or examination.

TELEPHONING FROM A MOVING TRAIN

COMMUNICATION by telephone between a moving train and a stationary point is no new thing. The feat was accomplished shortly after the invention of the telephone, utilizing the principle of induction so annoyingly familiar to users of the instrument. Direct metallic connection is not necessary between transmitter and receiver, that words spoken into the former may be reproduced in the latter; close proximity of the two circuits is sufficient, so that it is easy to establish communication between a wire on the train and a stationary conductor running parallel to it along the track. For some reason or other, however, the system has not been put into general practise until recently, when a form of it known as the "railophone," the invention of Hans von Kramer, was put in operation at Stratford-on-Avon, England. Messages were sent to and fro between a moving train and a large marquee which had been erected for guests, and every word was heard clearly. We quote from an account in *The Graphic* (London, May 13):

"The advantages of this system are very numerous. It will, for example, be possible for the engine-driver and guard of a train to keep in constant communication with the signal-man as they approach him or leave him behind in their journey. Some of the most terrible accidents of recent years might have been avoided if only the signal-man could communicate with a driver the moment after his train had passed the cabin. . . . .

"The convenience to passengers will also be very great. All the advantages of telephonic communication will be made available for the busy man who now finds himself so completely cut off from his office during his long journeys. At the present

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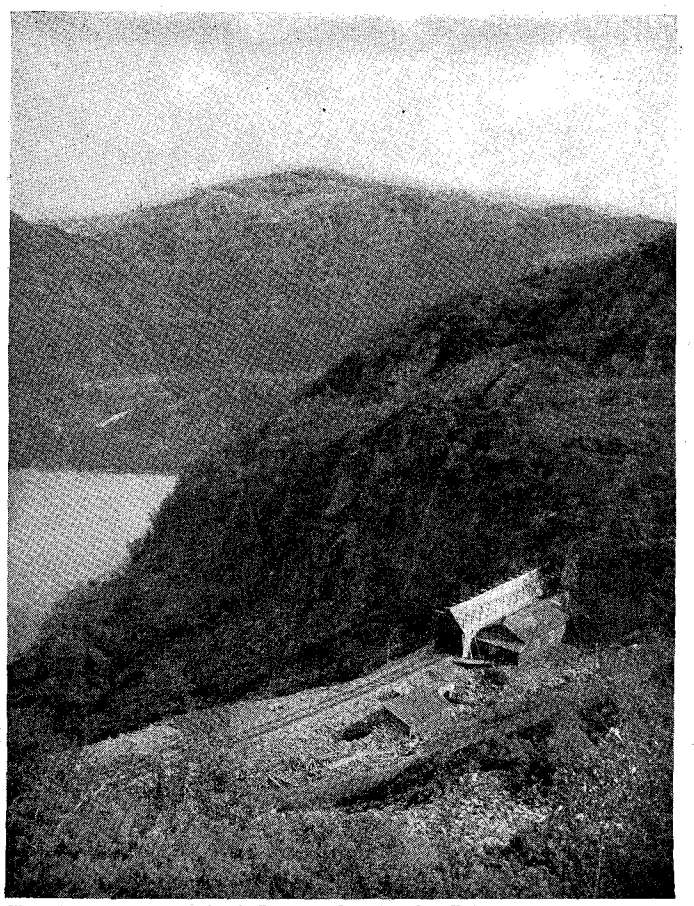
moment it is impossible to predict whether the public or railway management will profit most by the invention.

"Like many other investigators who have contributed something of value to his fellows, Mr. von Kramer made his discovery while conducting experiments for an entirely different purpose. The idea had occurred to him that as there were electric currents and forces passing through all parts of the earth he would like to get in contact with them by some means. It was while he was engaged on this purely speculative kind of research that he found that sound could be transmitted through walls and other solid masses without interruption. By placing 'a frame,' that is, a coil of copper wire, outside a building, and a wire inside, electromagnetic contact is made between the coil and the wire, by means of which sound is conveyed from one to the other. He next found that if one set of wires, *e.g.*, the frame, were moved about from place to place the movement did not interrupt the sound. From this point forward rapid progress was made in adapting the invention to useful ends. A small frame was fixt to a motor-car and a wire laid along the ground, with the result that it was possible to speak from the motor-car and to receive messages in it while traveling at full speed. Encouraged by these satisfactory tests, arrangements were made for a more elaborate trial on a railway. This took place last July on the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway, and was completely satisfactory. The directors of the Stratford-on-Avon and Midland Junction Railway courteously agreed to give Mr. von Kramer full facilities for laying down the system permanently on their line. The first section is now in working order."



Illustrations used by courtesy of "The Engineering Magazine," New York.

VIEW ON THE NEW NORSE RAILWAY

Showing one of the tunnel entrances. There are no less than 184 tunnels on the line, one of them over three miles long, the longest work of its kind in Northern Europe. There are 24 miles of tunnels in 300 miles of road.

The system, we are told, is simple. Two frames of copper wire are fixt to a railway carriage and completely encircle it. A copper wire is laid parallel to the rails either above or below the surface of the ground, and sound emitted in the telephone box in the carriage is conveyed through the speaking-coil to the ground wire by electromagnetic induction and then transmitted to a receiver at any given point. In the same way if a message is spoken into the transmitter of the railophone call-office it is conveyed along the ground wire, picked up by the frame on the train, and conveyed to the receiver in the railway carriage. To quote further:

"But perhaps the most valuable application of this system of telephony will be for the purpose of automatic warning. Suppose, for example, that the working rule of a line was that no express train should come within a mile of another train, whether it were standing or traveling on the same metals. An engine-driver might be quite ignorant of the fact that his course was being obstructed till he had dashed round the fatal curve. The railophone is capable of setting a gong ringing automatically on either or both engines at any given distance. The driver may thus be warned while he is still a mile away from another train. An onlooker at Stratford recently who tried to guess the purpose of the railway carriage to which the wires had been attached, hazarded the guess that it might be a traveling signal-box. With the genius for hitting on a terse phrase for which the man in the street is proverbially famous, he had accurately described one important part of the wonderful invention."

A NOTEWORTHY NORSE RAILWAY

ONE OF THE most interesting railways completed in Europe within recent years has just been opened across the Scandinavian peninsula, to provide direct communication between Bergen and Christiania. In constructing the line great natural difficulties were successfully overcome, necessitating preparatory labors extending over a number of years during which a variety of alternative schemes were discust. The line, we are told by C. Van Langendonck in an article contributed to *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, May), was first projected in 1870, and was estimated to be about 300 miles in length; five years later, the Norwegian Parliament voted a grant for the construction of a railway from Bergen to Vossevangen, at the foot of the mountain range, a distance of about 67.5 miles. The work was commenced forthwith and was opened for traffic in 1883, forming the westerly section of the scheme. We read further:

"The extension of the line eastward was not abandoned, but the main difficulty was to find an easy passage through the mountains of the Dovrefjeld range. The district in question is the most mountainous in Norway, with short, narrow valleys, from which the mountains rise abruptly, if not perpendicularly, to great heights. The fjords penetrate far into the country, and nearly all the valleys forming the natural outlines for the railway scheme are traversed by large streams. Another point of great importance was the amount of rainfall and the snow, the latter having proved a serious trouble. At one time eleven alternatives for construction of the line were under consideration. . . . . .

"The direction chosen across the mountain necessitated the construction of not less than twelve tunnels, with an aggregate length of 11¼ miles, or about 25 per cent. of the total length. . . . The Gravehals tunnel has a total length of 17,420 feet, and is the longest work of its kind in Northern Europe. . . . .

"Altogether, there are no less than 184 tunnels on the line, representing a total length of about 24 miles. The line crosses 14 bridges. The constructional work entailed the excavation of nearly 36,000,000 cubic feet of earth and 28,000,000 cubic feet of rock on the high mountain section, while the consumption of dynamite ran to 1,800,000 pounds. There are 55 stations between the two terminal points. Of the 14 bridges, three are in masonry, one having a span of 150 feet and another being 566 feet in length with eight 70-foot spans. Owing to the exposed nature of the line in the upper section above the timber line, extensive fencing as a defense against drifting snow was necessary beside the track, these screens being almost continuous for 60 miles between Mjolfjeld and Gjeilo. The line passes through a wilder stretch of country than any other European railway. The winter lasts nine months and sometimes longer, the snowfall is heavy, and the rainstorms terrific with a tremendous downpour. The line cost about $15,600,000 to build, and the difficulties of construction are only equaled by those experienced in keeping it open for traffic. . . . The line, however, has reduced the time of transit between Bergen and Christiania from 54 to 14 hours."

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POISONOUS DRINKING-WATER

THAT THE drinking-water of an average city and town is still far from satisfactory, or even safe, is asserted by Lewis Edwin Theiss in an article contributed to *Pearson's Magazine* (New York, June). Most of us, the writer asserts, are drinking dirty and disease-breeding water because we are too stingy to pay to make it clean. Moreover, he charges us with being grossly inconsistent. When a physician administers typhoid germs to some of his relatives, thereby causing six or eight illnesses and one death, we stand aghast, call the physician a murderer, and clap him into prison for life. And when, during the Spanish-American War, 2,500 soldiers were needlessly slaughtered, many of them by typhoid, we denounced certain officials as careless and incompetent. But we hear with indifference the statement that yearly the pollution of our water sources needlessly causes more than 185,000 typhoid illnesses and 15,000 deaths. We pay no heed to the fact that year after year in the United States seven times as many people are needlessly ill of typhoid fever as there were soldiers wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, and three times as many persons needlessly die from typhoid fever as met death in that tragic struggle. Is this too strong? The Michigan health authorities report that in 43 per cent. of localities from which they were able to secure data, public water-supplies are in danger of contamination. Nearly every supply stream in Wisconsin, we are told, contains sewage. In Illinois "the water supplies of all cities that use unfiltered lake water are shown to be impure at times." This condition, Mr. Theiss thinks, is typical of all our States. He goes on:

"Let me give you some concrete instances of how our drinking-water is defiled. In rural New York inspectors from Ithaca found a farmer, who, patterning after Hercules' method of cleaning the Augean stables, had built his barn directly over a large brook. . . . This brook was one of the sources of Ithaca's water-supply.

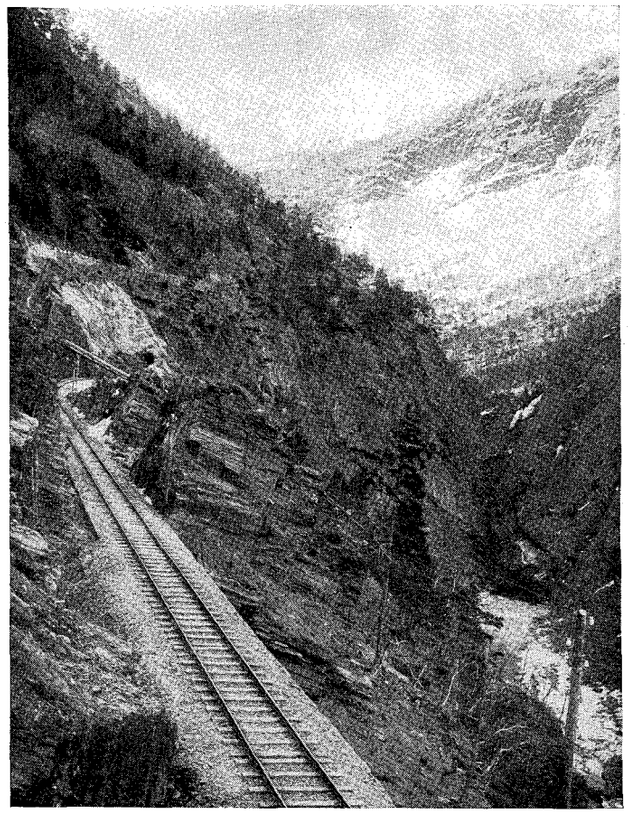
"Along the valley of the Susquehanna there is a string of good-sized towns—Plymouth, Wilkesbarre, Wyoming, Bloomsburg, Nanticoke, and others, all of which empty sewage into the river, and a number of which take their drinking-water direct from the river. Wilkesbarre does, and its pumping-station is on an island in the river. When the stream overflows, as it does every spring, the pump-well is flooded with the foulest of foul water—the roiled river flow containing suspended sewage and the reeking, sulfurous waste of coal-mines. They make an effort to clean this pump-well. Perhaps they succeed and perhaps they do not. The point is that the expenditure of a little money would protect the pumping-station from inundation.

"New York State has the same tale of pollution to tell. Albany, Cohoes, Dunkirk, Lockport, Niagara Falls, Ogdensburg, Tonawanda, Watervliet, and other cities drink river water that is grossly polluted by the sewage of cities farther up-stream. And I have seen dozens of photographs of filthy cow-sheds and barns, the drainage from which polluted the watershed for New York City.

"In Illinois fifteen towns north of Chicago empty sewage into Lake Michigan, and nine of them draw their drinking-water back from the Lake. And what is true of Pennsylvania, and New York, and Illinois, is also true of other States. Particularly is it true of the South. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the Lakes, our people are needlessly drinking polluted water."

As for typhoid, it costs our cities millions of dollars annually. We read:

"Take Pittsburg, where, as we have seen, the typhoid rate was 127 per 100,000 population. Pittsburg is a city with a population in excess of 350,000. Hence its annual death-roll from typhoid must have amounted to three and one-half times 127, or something like 444. At $6,000 a life, this death-roll cost Pittsburg $2,664,000 a year, or $26,640,000 every decade. And the loss to the entire country, figuring the typhoid deaths at 20,000, reaches the astounding total of $120,000,000 a year, or $1,200,000,000 every decade."



CLIMBING A MOUNTAIN SIDE.

The track is seen returning at a higher level above. The line cost $15,600,000 to build, and used 1,800,000 pounds of dynamite. It "passes through a wilder stretch of country than any other European railway."

Is it difficult to save this money and the human lives that it represents? Is there any problem about it? Not at all. Dozens of cities have lowered their typhoid rate—dropt it from the 60's to below 20—by cleaning up. Our author goes on:

"No nation has a finer supply of water than we have. The trouble is that we are as wasteful of our water resources as we are of our forests. And through our water we are as careless of human life as we have been of animal life. We create children only to kill them with bad water. We rear others to manhood only to strike them down with sewage.

"The remedy is simple enough. The trouble is that the remedy *costs money*. And we hold the penny of cost so close to our eye that we can not see the sun of future benefit from expenditure. I say 'we' because this is a government of the people by the people, and no governing American body ever yet dared refuse to do what the public really demanded. If some one had power to grant you immunity from water-borne diseases for $5, you would pay the $5 quick. It would be the best kind of insurance. Yet when you are taxed $5 for water-works you yell.

"At the least you can guard the water that comes into your house. See that you get fresh water from the mains, and not water that has stood for hours in the lead or brass pipes within the house. House filters are plentiful, but few of them are efficient. They are merely strainers. Don't put ice in your water. It may contaminate it. Your great safeguard is in boiling your water. Particularly is this necessary in the late winter when typhoid epidemics so often break out. . . . If you do the things suggested, you have little to fear. . . . . .

"But remember this. As long as you refuse to pay for the right kind of drinking-water, that army of 250,000 typhoid patients and another host of helpless babies—370,000 children less than five years old died in 1907—will be recruited year after year for the sacrificial corps that we offer up on the altar of polluted water. Some of your friends will be there, perhaps your baby will be there, and even you yourself may be drafted. In this war money will not buy a substitute."

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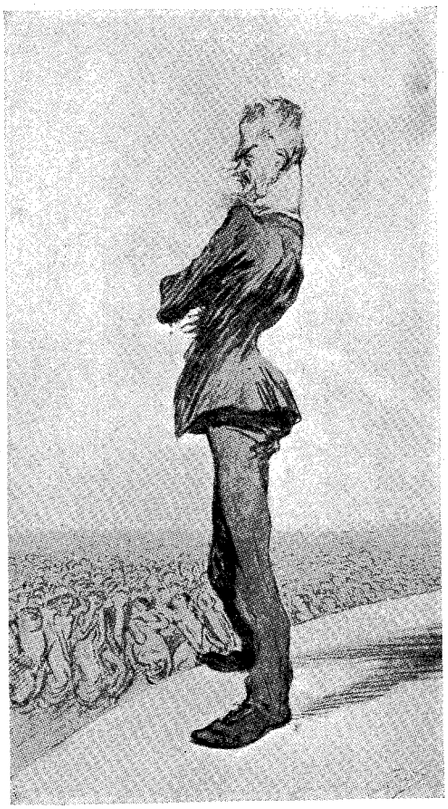
LETTERS AND ART

ANOTHER FALLING-OUT WITH SHAW

MR. G. B. SHAW seems to have fallen out with his recent biographer because, by habit of mind, neither of them can look at simple facts simply. So their differences result, as usual, in some more free advertising for Mr. Shaw. His biographer is Prof. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina, holding the chair of "pure mathematics" in that institution. Apropos of that pursuit Mr. Shaw explains that "the higher mathematics are based on the discovery, made simultaneously by Newton and Leibnitz, that by proceeding on inconceivable assumptions, provisional approximations, and impossible hypotheses, you can arrive at trustworthy working results." The professor, so Mr. Shaw asserts, has "used this method freely" in the biography he has lately given the world; and Mr. Shaw protests against "being held responsible for his data."



SHAW ADDRESSING MIDDLE-CLASS ADMIRERS.
A caricature by Ernest Forbes in "T. P.'s Magazine."

Professor Henderson, on the other hand, asserts that all his information was gained from Mr. Shaw first-hand, either in conversation or by letter. What Mr. Shaw asserts that he did not say Professor Henderson affirms that he did. The Professor views the chameleon-like Irishman this way: "Mr. Shaw is a dialectician, which means that, if necessary, the same words can mean to him two different things." And as Mr. Shaw is "a man of many words, he is accustomed to being confronted with them. When he is, his invariable and quite natural impulse is to repudiate them." This exchange of compliments between author and biographer occurs in the London *Morning Post*. And the facts about which they differ involve several interesting people in the world of art and letters. Mr. Shaw begins by thinking the book "a most remarkable achievement" and "perhaps as near the facts as it is in the nature of such a work to be"; yet it contains a few "slips" that make Mr. Shaw's hair stand on end. Thus:

"One of them identifies a certain character in 'The Doctor's Dilemma' with Aubrey Beardsley. It is not clear that Professor Henderson, when he wrote, was thinking of the shady side of the character in question; but every reader will suppose that he was. I must therefore declare that I never thought of Aubrey Beardsley in connection with the character of *Dubedat*, and that I have not the smallest reason for supposing that *Dubedat* resembles Beardsley in anything except his extraordinary artistic gift and his early death from consumption. Professor Henderson has also ventured on a guess that if I were still a professional critic of music my attitude toward the works of Sir Edward Elgar would be the same as that in which I received certain attempts to resuscitate eighteenth-century oratorio by musicians who loved Handel not wisely but too well. On the contrary, I consider that the history of original English music, broken off by the death of Purcell, begins again with Sir Edward Elgar.

"There is also a saying attributed to me by Professor Henderson and quoted by Mr. Whibley: 'If Henley had been a good fellow I should doubtless have influenced him.' Of this sentence I can make neither head nor tail. I repudiate the implication in the first part of it most energetically. And as to the second part, I have no reason to suppose that Henley was not influenced by me."

Professor Henderson, in his retort, protests that neither was he thinking of the "shady side" of the character of *Dubedat*:

"There was no such association of ideas in my own mind; and I am equally positive that nothing I ever heard Mr. Shaw say could have led me to believe that there was any such association of ideas in his mind. I once asked Mr. Shaw if Oscar Wilde had suggested the figure of *Dubedat* to his mind; and his reply was: 'No. Aubrey Beardsley.' The query and answer had no reference whatever to moral character, but to the general outlines of a man of great personal charm, and an artist of marvelous technical powers who had come to an early, untimely end through disease. I regret the possible ambiguity of my statement that the 'model' for *Dubedat* was Beardsley, and would never have made it if the implications which Mr. Shaw finds in it had occurred to my mind. The 'shady side of the character' was suggested by incidents in the lives of two other people, as explained on pages 388 and 389 of the biography.

"The next item in his list is in regard to Sir Edward Elgar, and here I am safe on the ground of opinion. I said I thought that Shaw, if he had still been a professional critic of music, would have taken a certain course—and I do. And I consider that my guess is as apt to be right as his own. Mr. Shaw says his attitude would not have fitted my conjecture. How does he know what his attitude would have been? My remark was a conjecture based upon Mr. Shaw's past attitude as a critic of music toward English musicians.

"The reference to Henley—so satirically, if unconvincingly, commented upon by Mr. Whibley—is an entirely different affair, and resolves itself into a difference of opinion between Mr. Shaw and myself as to whether or not he said a certain thing, viz.: 'If Henley had been a good fellow I should doubtless have influenced him.' Mr. Shaw says he did not say it, and I affirm with equal positiveness that he did; and no amount of arguing one way or another will alter the deadlock."

The final count explains, perhaps, why a controversy has arisen at all. Mr. Charles Whibley reviewed Professor Henderson's book in *The Morning Post*, and made game of Mr. Shaw as the object of worship by pious American pilgrims who go to burn incense at a house in London where Mr. Shaw is supposed once to have lived, but which is now a "ginger-beer shop." Mr. Shaw observes:

"The book makes some statements which are obviously impossible. It contains several interesting and instructive dissertations which are in flat contradiction to one another. It is already attracting a stream of American pilgrims to a house in Osnaburgh Street in which I never lived, and which, as I guess, was photographed by Mr. Alvin Langdon Coburn in preference to the right house (for I really did live in Osnaburgh Street once) because it reminded him of the subject of one of Whistler's Chelsea lithographs. It contains a portrait of me said to be taken in Dublin in a year when, as the biography itself shows, I was in London, where the photograph was actually taken. These things do not matter. The American can worship as devoutly at the ginger-beer shop as if Osnaburgh Street were really my first home in London instead of my third

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and as if the authentic temple were not in another part of the street."

Professor Henderson's retort ought to provoke still another reply. He says:

"All three pictures taken by Mr. Coburn I showed to Mr. Shaw myself, and he passed them without correction. If Shaw does not know his early home from a 'ginger-beer shop' how should I know any better? I grieve for the discomfiture of my fellow countrymen who are wasting their incense at a false shrine. The paucity of the number of Shavian devotees in the United States is doubtless explained by the fact that they are all burning candles at the ginger-beer shop. Among the class of Americans who swing incense and burn candles many new gods have arisen since the Shavian star rose and set. In spite of my praiseworthy efforts to make Mr. Shaw appreciated and understood in the United States, he is still to the vast majority there what Mr. George Moore once called, 'the funny man in a boarding-house.'"

HOW CHICAGO MANAGES HER ART

THE ART interests of Chicago are so organized as to stand or fall together. There is no danger of falling in the present prosperous condition of affairs—a condition especially impressive to Mr. Kenyon Cox, one of the leading spirits in artistic movements in the East. He likes particularly two features of this Middle-Western city's way of doing the thing. One is the concentration of the multifarious functions of artistic interests in one place; the other is "the friendly cooperation of artist and layman, of the millionaire and the man of modest or less than modest income, in all efforts for the betterment of artistic conditions."

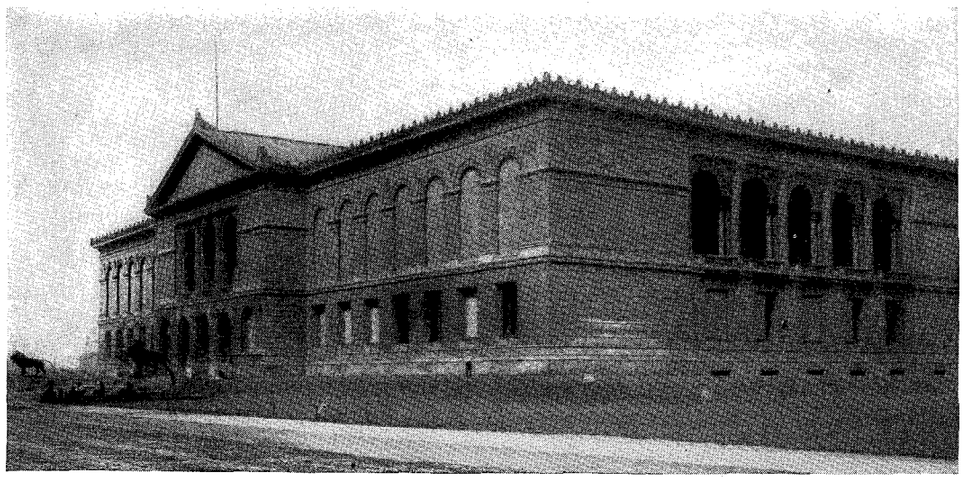
In many another American city this example of Chicago might be profitably followed, Mr. Cox thinks, for the Art Institute of that city does the work that in places like New York is done by half a dozen bodies. In the New York *Evening Post* Mr. Cox gives a summary of the things this Institute undertakes:

"It is a museum with permanent collections which are rapidly assuming considerable proportions; it is an art school which is the largest in the country, measured by the number of students who attend its classes, and one of the best, judged by the standard of work attained; it is a lecture bureau which provides lectures on artistic subjects for almost every day during the winter; it is a library of books on art and of photographs of works of art; and it is an exhibiting body which holds several important annual exhibitions besides a constant succession of special exhibitions of one sort or another. At the moment of this writing its galleries contain no less than five separate exhibitions, and even a single work of any general interest is likely to be seen there before it goes to its final destination. It is little wonder that plans are under immediate consideration for extending the building of the Institute out over the railway tracks to the lake front, at the same time that the completion of the present building by the erection of a central dome is in contemplation. No one seems to have much doubt that the money for both additions can be obtained.

"The various forms of the Institute's activity may have to be separated at some future time, and the combination of a permanent museum with galleries for temporary exhibitions may have to be broken up, but at present it has great advantages. The permanent collections attract visitors to the exhibitions and the exhibitions call attention to the permanent collections. All exhibitions are in the same centrally placed and easily accessible building, and there are always exhibitions to see, so that the attendance is large and, on the three free days of each week, runs up to four or five thousand."

The well-being of this central institution is furthered by another institution which is modeled after the Société des Amis du Louvre, founded in Paris in 1897. It is called the "Cliff Dwellers," because its rooms are perched on the top of a tall building where for material ends its members meet for lunching and dining purposes. There "almost every one who is any one in Chicago" may be met on any day but Sunday between twelve and two o'clock. They are painters, sculptors and architects, writers, musicians, and bankers; and over the coffee-cups the schemes of the Institute are discust. We read:

"The society now contains 165 members, each of whom is pledged to contribute $200 annually for five years to a fund for the purchase for the Institute of works by American artists, thus providing, when interest is included, an annual income of more than $32,000 for that purpose. Purchases must be recommended by the purchasing committee and authorized by the executive committee, and the works must, of course, be approved and accepted by the art committee of the Institute. Eight pictures were thus bought from the Institute's annual exhibition, and nine others have since been acquired together with one piece of sculpture which is to be put into marble, Lorado Taft's 'Solitude of the Soul,' the whole at a cost of nearly $29,000. . . . . .



THE CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE,
Where all the artistic activities of Chicago are concentrated—a model, thinks Mr. Kenyon Cox, for many other American cities.

"Not all the works so far purchased by the Friends of American Art are at present hung in the museum. Some of them have been generously lent to exhibitions in other cities, where their authors wished them to be seen before they settled into their permanent place. But there is enough here to make a brave show, and to give a foretaste of what a few years is likely to accomplish. John W. Alexander's 'Sunlight,' which we remember in New York as one of his best contributions to recent Academy exhibitions, is among the absentees, and so are Daniel Garber's 'Hills of Byram,' and Louis Bett's 'Apple Blossoms,' a delightful portrait of a child by a Chicago artist whom we, in the East, should know better than we do. Among the purchases now shown in the galleries of the Institute are Dewing's 'Lady in Green and Gray,' a thoroughly characteristic example of his delicate and personal art; Frank W. Beson's admirable 'Rainy Day,' an interior somewhat in the vein of Mr. Tarbell and with much of Tarbell's beautiful management of light; and Childe Hassam's 'Contre Jour,' one of that artist's figure subjects recently seen in New York in his exhibition at the Montross Gallery.

"Robert Henri's 'Young Woman in Black' will be recalled by many as perhaps the very best canvas he has painted, pleasing in tone and in sentiment and without the exaggerations of his more recent style."

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A PLAY THAT PUTS HIM ON THE "INDEX"

SIGNOR D'ANNUNZIO has transferred his scene of activities from Italy to France, but the hand of the Pope follows him, and much of his literary work is now put upon the Index. The particular act which brings upon him the Vatican's displeasure is the production of a play called "The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian." This was effected at the Chatelet Theater in Paris on May 22. The play is not considered a triumph, we read, but its music, by Claude Debussy, may win success for it. In this latest work D'Annunzio reveals "the feverish and disconcertingly strange talent of his books," says the Paris correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), "and, considering the subject and its sacred associations, it is not wonderful that the Church objects." The part of *St. Sebastian*, reports the London *Times*, "was played by the dancer, Ida Rubinstein, a Russian Jewess in whom Signor D'Annunzio affects to have discovered the ideal incarnation of his conception of the martyred saint, and to whose 'fleshless beauty' he declares the inspiration of this play is due." This is the story of the piece given by *The Pall Mall Gazette*:

A MODERN ST. SEBASTIAN.
A Russian artist's idea of D'Annunzio's hero.

"After a prolog in the medieval fashion had announced the subject of the play, the curtain rose on a scene of persecution. The Roman Prefect, *Jules Andronique* (M. H. Krauss), had bound two Christian saints to pillars, previous to their torture. They were the twin-brothers *Marc* and *Marcellin*. Their heroic endurance of suffering accomplishes the conversion of their mother (Mme. Dudlay) and that of *Sebastian*, chief of archers.

"Making confession of his faith, *Sebastian* emerges, scathless from the trial of burning coals. A miracle is vouchsafed in his favor, and he walks and dances, with unscarred feet, upon the glowing way. At the moment when this wondrous act is accomplished, a chorus of angels appear in the sky. The *Saint*, as personated by Mlle. Ida Rubinstein, exhibits a beauty of pose and line which is perfect in its esthetic expression.

"Act II. makes a larger claim on our indulgence. It is declamatory and fatiguing in its repetitions—a trait equally visible in D'Annunzio's novels. We are in the home of Chaldean mysteries. The sick and the infirm are there; a strange and picturesque assemblage grouped with an astonishing vision of scenic art, and they ask for explanations of the personality of the Christ. *Sebastian* is dumb, knowing but little of the faith; but the *Woman Ill with the Fevers* (Mlle. Vera Sergine) arrives, and, out of her eloquent and inspired mouth, the crowd is taught the beauties of the new religion, while reverence is done to sacred stigmata.

"The third act incarnates, with a haunting suggestiveness, the struggle between Paganism and Christianity. Imprest by the beauty of the *Saint*, the *Emperor Diocletian* (M. Desjardins), before whom he appears, offers to raise him to the Pantheon of the Gods. 'Qu'il est beau,' he says, and the word is taken up by the choir. 'He shall be the god of Beauty: Apollo and Adonis!' For the moment, there flickers before the eyes of the *Saint* the vision of mythological grandeur, but he rejects it for the humility of the New Spirit. He proclaims the Christian faith, and is condemned to torture. He is buried beneath scarlet flowers.

"In the fourth and final act (a prolongation of the other) the *Saint* is shot at by the archers of his former company, but none attains the mark. Yet an arrow shot into the air mounts until it reaches heaven. Thereupon, the soul of the *Saint* is lifted to the highest celestial enjoyment, and, in a glorious apotheosis, represented by streams of golden light, his spiritual being is wafted to the skies, amid the serene voices of the angels."

There is symbolism and suggestion, more than positive saintliness, in the presentation, says this journal, "but the play as it stands is more paganly mystic than triumphantly Christian." The writer in the London *Times* comments in this vein:

"From the dramatic point of view the first act, in which the martyrdom of the youthful brothers *Marcus* and *Marcellianus* is portrayed and the miracle is shown us of the adolescent *Saint* treading with bare feet a bed of burning coals, seized the imagination of the audience and kindled expectations of great success. But after this first act the poet lapses into almost unendurable tediousness and verbosity, in the course of which he has not shrunk from laying upon the hallowed mysteries of the Christian faith the lawless hands which already have profaned so much which the common consent of mankind holds sacred. A stealthy poison runs through the 'mystery,' and especially in the third act a morbid and unpleasant element is insinuated, whose perniciousness is heightened by the fact that it is veiled in the language of esthetico-religious exaltation.

"M. Debussy's music is admirable. In this collaboration he seems to reveal himself the greater poet of the two. His music, while essentially modern, is constantly delightful to the ear. The soft effect of descending semi-tones which we loved in the 'Après-midi d'un Faune' enraptured us again with watery harp accompaniments and quivering sustained tremolo of the violins, while his delicate choice of subtle and unusual intervals was a constantly recurring joy."

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* gives this account of the notice taken by the Church of this new production:

"Not only did the Archbishop of Paris write a public letter to his flock the week before the production of this play reminding them that they must not attend plays 'offensive to Christian consciences,' and adding that this 'certainly applies to the new play,' but only a few days before the letter appeared all D'Annunzio's principal works [except his poems] were placed on the Index Expurgatorius.

"Here is the text of the solemn decree as it appeared in the *Osservatore Romano* (the official clerical newspaper at Rome), signed by Cardinal della Volpe:

DECRETUM

Feria II, die 8 maii 1911.

Sacra Congregatio Eminentissimorum ac Reverendissimorum Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ Cardinalium a Sanctissimo Domino Nostro Pio X. Sanctaque Sede Apostolica Indici librorum pravæ doctrinæ, eorumdemque proscriptioni, expurgationi ac permissioni in universa christiana republica præpositorum et delegatorum, habita in Palatio Apostolico Vaticano die maii 1911, damnavit et damnat, proscripsit proscribitque, atque in Indicem librorum prohibitorum referri mandavit et mandat quæ sequuntur opera:

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO—Omnes Fabulæ Amatoriæ. Omnia opera dramatica. Prose scelte.

The decree in English runs:

The Sacred Congregation of most Eminent and Reverend Cardinals of the Holy Church of Rome, appointed and delegated by our most holy Master Pope Pius X. and the holy Apostolic Seat to compile the Index of books of perverse doctrine and to proscribe or expurgate and afterward license the latter, at the Apostolic Palace of the Vatican on May 8, 1911, condemned and condemns, proscribed and proscribes, commanded and commands to be placed on the Index of forbidden books the following works:

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO—All love stories, all dramatic works; "Selected Passages" (published for the use of schools).

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THE TRIUMPH OF SCOTCH ART

ENGLAND has lately capped the climax in auction prices by bringing forward a picture which fetched 22,300 guineas at a public sale. In American currency this is over $110,000, and no one so far has bid more for a picture at an auction sale. The price is called "fantastic" by the London *Times*, for it was paid for a portrait by Raeburn, the "Scottish Reynolds," of a woman—not of "commanding beauty," thinks this writer. Yet "two shrewd dealers" forced up the bidding, and, in the view of this observer, did that which is "curiously significant of the highly artificial times in which we live." It is "the culmination of much auction excitement here, in France, and in the United States," he continues, adding that "the reasons for this strange development . . . are the competition of the new class of multimillionaires and the shortening of the supply." The galleries, he sees, "have long since been outbidden by the rich Americans." The Velasquez and the Holbein were kept in England, by great exertions, but the sale of Rembrandt's "Mill" to an American taught the British nation that only on rare occasions can an appeal for a public subscription enable it to retain a treasure that is wanted across the Atlantic. "But the millionaires, the men of trusts and monopolies, are always ready." For—

"They have always before them the problem of what to do with their surplus money. A man who has an income of some millions a year can not possibly spend more than a fraction of it on himself and his household. He does not want to found a family. It remains either to make over vast sums to public purposes, like Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller, or to buy the finest works of art that unlimited money, spent under the best expert advice, can secure. It makes no difference to a steel or tramway king whether he pays £10,000 or £100,000 for a Rembrandt or a Titian; all he asks is that the picture should be the best and the most famous procurable—better than any possest by his rivals, the other millionaires. If he has any feeling of compunction, it is soothed by the thought that some time, perhaps to-day or perhaps to-morrow, his city or his country will benefit.

"One famous collector has already given millions of dollars to the Metropolitan Museum in New York; another, perhaps the most active at this moment, is reported to have like intentions with regard to Philadelphia; and Chicago, Boston, and other cities have reaped, or will reap, like advantages. Thus the whole manner, method, and object of collecting has been changed. In the eighteenth century an English nobleman got his family painted by Reynolds or Gainsborough, made the grand tour, and brought back fine pictures and furniture to adorn his family house. The aristocratic theory demanded that the house should possess art treasures, just as it should possess a range of conservatories. It had to be 'mounted in a certain style.' In this way was formed the nucleus of our art collections, and from the gatherings so made a large number of fine things have by this time found their way into the public galleries. Another class of collectors, which has always existed and which still exists, is that of the people who really care for the arts, watch their opportunities, and buy according to their means. The classical names among English collectors of this genuine type are those of Bernal, Bale, and Salting; but there have been a multitude of others, and there are still many, tho their task is rendered more and more difficult every year by the competition of speculators and by the publicity which is nowadays given to the transactions of the auction-room. Bargains are difficult to find in days when art-prices are recorded as exactly as the prices of railway stocks, or grain, or cotton."

The writer does not yet know where the Raeburn picture will go. If it follows "The Mill," "people will ask more emphatically than before whether something can not be done to check the outflow of our art treasures." The pros and cons of an export duty, such as Italy now has, are thus discust:

"There is much to be said for the idea, if it could be realized, altho there are also serious objections to it. The first of these is that in one way the Italian precedent does not apply. The art treasures of Italy are not only a very remunerative national asset, since people come from all over the world to see them, but they are home-grown. The bulk of ours, on the other hand, were made abroad and imported by our intelligent ancestors; and it would be a little illogical to tax the outgoing of what we did not make and what we imported free. More practical objections are that the tax would be difficult to collect, and that it would be troublesome to draw the line between unimportant things that nobody wants to keep and treasures that we do not want to lose. Another objection is that in countries where the Government interferes, by tax or prohibition, with the export of works of art, concealment, evasion, and positive fraud

A RAEBURN WORTH 22,300 GUINEAS.

This portrait of Mrs. Robertson Williams brought the highest price ever paid for a picture at auction in England.

quickly become common practises. The question, however, deserves to be fully examined by a proper authority, such as a Departmental Committee appointed by the Treasury, with a few expert members added from outside. It would certainly be a good thing to give the Government a right of preemption, if at the same time two conditions could be secured. The first, without which the whole thing would be a farce, is that a respectable annual sum, say £100,000 a year for the next ten years, should be set aside for purchases; and the second, which is scarcely less important, is that the purchasing bodies should be thoroughly reorganized and put on a proper business footing."

Premier Asquith is reported by the English press as touching upon the nation's loss of art treasures in his recent speech at the Royal Academy banquet. Thus:

"No Government could be expected, no Government would be entitled, however anxious it might be to preserve the artistic possessions of the nation, to enter into an indefinite and unlimited competition of rivalry. We may trust, I believe, as a rule, and trust confidently, to the patriotism of our picture-owners to give their own country the first chance and the most favorable terms. The State, representing as it does the taxpayers, can not, except in rare cases, compete. Here is a field, I rejoice to say, increasingly cultivated both for individual and for organized effort to safeguard the nation against irrecoverable losses. I can not imagine a more fruitful or enlightened form of disinterested public service."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

A CRUSADE TO SAVE THE CITIES

NINETY CITIES in this country and Canada are to be invaded next fall by crusaders led by Frederick B. Smith, who heads a great movement for the conversion of men and boys. Smith, a converted commercial traveler, who has been a Y. M. C. A. secretary and preacher, is credited by James B. Morrow in the New York *Tribune* with having addrest more men than any preacher in the United States except Roosevelt and Bryan, and is described as a physical giant, a born organizer, and an orator who radiates energy while he talks. Meetings are to be held, according to this interview with Mr. Smith, in 14 Canadian and 76 American cities, including Reno, Nev. The movement is to be conducted by ten church brotherhoods, the Gideons, the International Sunday-school Association, and the Y. M. C. A. The chairman of the provisional committee in New York is Mr. Fred E. Tasker, a lawyer and head of the Methodist Brotherhood. In September four teams of specialists will begin eight-day series of meetings simultaneously in Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and Richmond. "Our object," says Mr. Smith, "is to win to Christ and the Church the largest possible number of men and boys by May 1, 1912, and to emphasize the Christian religion as being the one and only hope of the world." He explains the plan further:

FRED E. TASKER,

Who is chairman of the New York Committee in the Men and Religion Forward Movement.

"Each team of five specialists will be composed of religious scientists, I might call them, evangelists, Bible teachers, workers among boys, and shop and factory experts. Graham Taylor, the sociologist, will stand on the same platform with evangelists. In every city there will also be a committee of one hundred prominent laymen and preachers. They will prepare for the meetings and will continue the work after the experts have gone elsewhere. Many of the foremost business men of the two countries will serve on these committees.

"The campaign in each city will begin on a Sunday with sermons and addresses in all the churches. Banquets for men and boys will be given special attention. Early in the week there will be a great convention to discuss the unfinished task of the Church in North America. Group meetings and luncheons will take place at noon each day at clubs, hotels, and restaurants, and also in shops and factories, wherever ten men can be brought together. Conferences covering the whole work will occur daily, late in the afternoon. Meanwhile, there will be great meetings at night of an evangelistic character, in theaters, halls, churches, shops, schools, and other places. Some evening during the week all of the Christian men in the city will parade through the principal streets. There will be much to attract the eye and move the heart of the community, but it must be remembered that when the specialists go away they will leave behind them a practical and modern plan for continued work in every church and Sunday-school."

Mr. Smith has something to say in answer to the old question, "Why don't men attend church?"

"More men would be active in religious matters if they were given something to do. Most men are unwilling to walk into church on Sunday morning, hear a sermon and two or three hymns, and then walk out. The peril that threatens a sinner and the reward that awaits a saint after death are no longer persuasive. Man's own destiny does not alarm or encourage him very much. He takes a broader and better view of religion and unconsciously subtracts himself from the doom that is certain or the pleasures that are assured. That he is a worm he does not deny, but just the same he would rather be at work than to hear warnings or promises concerning himself.

"Every normal man wants to be useful, in business as well as in religion. That is the fine quality of human nature. Not long ago I was present at a banquet in a $250,000 church. Three hundred men were at long tables. Many speeches were heard. About quitting-time I was called to say a word. I didn't want to talk, but I hoped to leave something behind that would be remembered. So I asked each man what he was doing in the church. I found seventeen jobs—ten of them sickly jobs, such as ushering, taking up the collections, and so on. More than seventeen men were working, you understand, but at only seventeen different kinds of employment.

"'If it were necessary,' I said, 'to dig an artesian well 800 feet deep under a corner of this church—a strenuous task, by the way—and only you men could do it, the well would be dug. You would hurry home from your shops, stores, and offices, change your clothes, and eagerly go to work. But,' I went on to say, 'the well, as you see, is only an illustration. There are plenty of workers in every church. That is the point to what I am saying. Find them jobs, manly jobs, and volunteers will step out from the line, as they do in war, and pledge their strength and lives to the service.'"

MEXICAN MISSIONS NOT AFFECTED BY WAR

PROTESTANT mission work in Mexico is said to have suffered no impediment through the revolution. Indeed, a letter written to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions by the Rev. Dr. Isaac Boyce, of Jalapa, Vera Cruz, dated May 13, reveals a prosperous and aggressive condition of things. The writer reports his observations of a trip through Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco, and Chiapas, finding only in Tabasco such an unsettled condition as to preclude the prosecution of his work. From his letter printed in the New York *Evening Post* we cite these parts:

"When I was in Comalcalco, Tabasco, the town was taken by the revolutionists at midnight; and, altho I heard the shouting when they came in, there was no disorder, nor was a single shot fired, I started back to San Juan that morning, and was not molested at all. One town through which I passed was in a turmoil, and the following day the people rose up and overthrew the authorities and put in their own provost marshal and other officers, etc.

"What surprized me more than anything else was the orderliness of the movement. There was no firing, and no pillaging, but simply a quiet determination on the part of the people to assert in an orderly way their constitutional rights. In fact, the attitude of the people, and especially of the leaders, gives me greater confidence in the ability of the Mexican people to govern themselves in accord with law.

"I visited the work in Progreso, Merida, Akil, Ticul, Muna, and some new places in Yucatan. The work is in fine condition, and there is an absolutely open field for propaganda. The people are ready to respond cordially in propaganda work, and to contribute liberally to its support. Our mission expends but $40 Mexican per month in Yucatan, and we have four men, two of them ordained elders, at work, and preaching regularly to nearly 800 regular attendants, besides reaching many outside of this number. We have two schools supported by our people, which are doing good propaganda work, and aiding us in reaching new families.

"In Ticul, where work was begun eight years ago, I visited, and had reading of Scripture and prayer with over fifty families; and in Muna, where work was hardly begun three years ago, I visited over forty families and had prayer with them.

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In Muna we spent almost a day examining candidates for baptism and profession of faith. We admitted twenty-three adults and their children to the number of twenty-eight. Had we admitted all who desired to make a profession of faith, and who were in part prepared, the number of adults would have gone beyond one hundred.

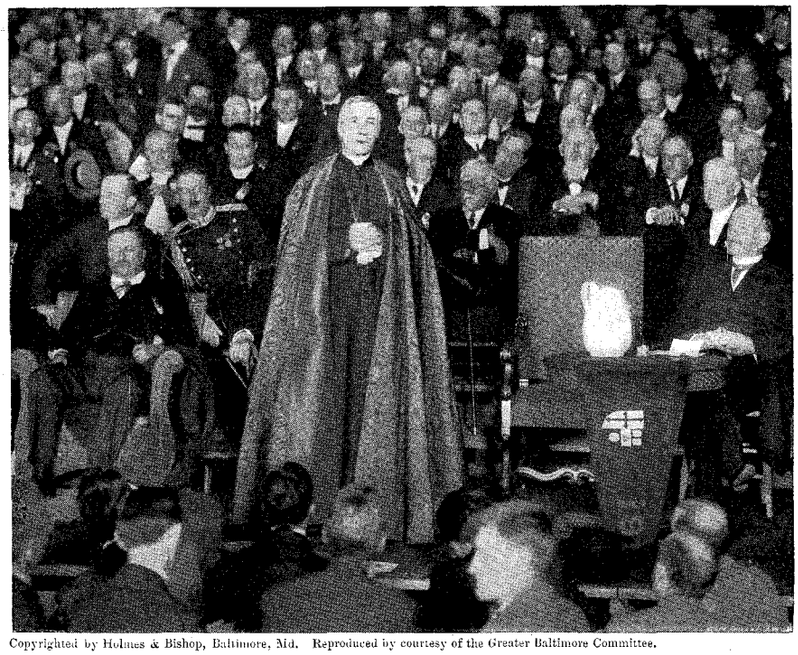
"The Church in Campeche has called Asuncion Blanco, who was graduated from the seminary in 1909. He has done very good work. The Presbytery ordained Mr. Blanco to the ministry, and answered the call of the Church, agreeing to install the pastor if during one year the people kept up their agreement as to the salary they agreed in the call to pay. We also ordained Ciriaco Cauich, a classmate of Blanco, whom the Church of Ticul had called."

Looking over the progress made in Campeche since the beginning of formal work in February, 1910, this account is furnished:

"During the first year of its history and before a single believer had been received into membership, the congregation contributed over $600 Mexican for self-support, including rent, lighting, church furniture, a new organ, and an average of just about $20 per month on Mr. Alvarez's salary. I doubt if in the history of all missions of our Church a like record can be found on the subject of self-support. We had fine meetings (popular) during the ten days presbytery was in session. As a result of the meetings, and as indicating the interest taken in the matter by the citizens of the town, the Town Council asked Mr. Alvarez to secure them an evangelical teacher, a woman preferred, to take the position of inspector of public schools, and to give conferences on methods of teaching for the benefit of the teachers, male and female, in the city. We have taken the matter up, and I trust the arrangements have been almost, if not entirely, made for one of our normal graduates to go to Laguna and take up the work.

"From Laguna I went out with Messrs. Granados and Alvarez to a lumber camp owned by an American company, some sixty-five miles east of the city. The general manager, Mr. Moseley, is a Presbyterian, and is anxious to have work begun among the natives on the property. He took us across Lake Terminos and up on the Manatel River to the property in a gasoline launch. As indicating the importance of the opening, let me say the company holds 1,000 square miles of land, one seven-hundredth part of the territory of Mexico. There are about 3,000 people on the place, and nineteen nationalities are represented among them. Free transportation will be furnished Mr. Alvarez to visit the place, and entertainment and place for worship will be provided whenever he can go out. As we came back across Lake Terminos the engine broke down in the midst of a storm, and we were in some danger, but fortunately a steamer sighted us and came to our help, towing us back to the river mouth, where the required repairs were made. We suffered no further inconvenience than a ducking with salt water and a fast from the accident.

"In Tabasco, as I have stated, I could do but little, on account of the revolution. Every one was taken up with the subject to such an extent that it was very difficult to get up any interest in religion. I was in San Juan for six days, when I went out to Comalcalco, with the intention of visiting all our work in that section."



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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A CARDINAL.

Cardinal Gibbons "has shown himself not only a good Catholic in the church sense," said President Taft, "but he has been broadly catholic in the secular sense of that word." Mr. Roosevelt is seen at the Cardinal's right, and President Taft is behind him, only his arm being visible.

CONGRATULATING CARDINAL GIBBONS

AMID THE felicitations offered to Cardinal Gibbons on the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood and the twenty-fifth anniversary of his cardinalate, ex-President Roosevelt struck the note of religious liberty and toleration. Cheers were prolonged when he pictured the future of the Republic which should "see Presidents who are Catholics as well as Presidents who are Protestants; if we live long enough, Presidents who are Jews as well as Presidents who are Gentiles." The scene of these gratulatory speeches was the Fifth Regiment Armory in Baltimore, thronged with men of eminence, including the President and Vice-President, representatives of every branch of the national Government, Justices of the Supreme Court, and members of the Diplomatic Corps. On the floor of the great building 18,000 people stood for three hours to hear the speeches. As the press reports the words of President Taft, he declared that the assembly could "find few counterparts in history," and continued:

"We are met as American citizens to congratulate the American prelate of one of the great churches of the world upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the highest office in his Church but one, and upon the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the Church as one of its priests.

"We are not here as members of any one denomination, we are not here in any official capacity, but we are here to recognize and honor in him his high virtues as a patriotic member of our political community and one who through his long and useful life has spared no effort in the cause of good citizenship and the uplifting of his fellow men.

"As American citizens we are proud that his prominence in the Church brought him twenty-five years ago the rank of Cardinal. The rarity with which this rank is conferred in his Church upon bishops and priests so far from Rome is an indication of the position which he has won among his fellow churchmen.

"But what we are especially delighted to see confirmed in him and his life is the entire consistency which he has demonstrated between earnest and single-minded patriotism and love of country on the one hand and sincere devotion to his Church on the other. One of the tenets of his Church is respect for constituted authority, and always have we found him on the side of law and order, always in favor of peace and good will to all men, always in favor of religious tolerance and always strong in the conviction that complete freedom in the matter of religion is the best condition.

"In spite of the burdens and responsibilities of his high position in the Church he has taken part in the many great movements for the betterment of mankind and has shown himself not only a good Catholic in the Church sense, but he has been broadly catholic in the secular sense of that word, so that the affection felt for him by his coreligionists has spread to all the denominations and to all the people, who are quick to

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perceive a disinterested friend. That he may long continue active in his present high position, that he may long continue in secular movements to take the prominent place he has always had in works of usefulness is the fervent prayer of Catholic and Protestant, of Jew and Christian."

The Cardinal, who spoke after hearing words from the President, Vice-President, and Chief Justice of the United States, from Mr. Roosevelt, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Governor of Maryland, and the Mayor of Baltimore, declared that his aim since entering the sacred ministry has been to make those over whom he exerted any influence "not only more upright Christians, but also more loyal citizens." Further:

"I consider the Republic of the United States one of the most precious heirlooms ever bestowed on mankind down the ages and that it is the duty and should be the delight of every citizen to strengthen and perpetuate our Government by the observance of its laws and by the integrity of his private life. 'Righteousness,' says the Book of Proverbs, 'exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to the people.'

"If our Government is destined to be enduring it must rest on the eternal principles of justice, truth, and righteousness, and these principles must have for their sanction the recognition of a Supreme Being who created all things by his power, who governs them by his wisdom, and whose superintending providence watches over the affairs of nations and of men.

"When the framers of our immortal Constitution were in session Benjamin Franklin complained to his colleagues of the small progress they had made after several weeks of deliberation. He used these memorable words: 'We have spent many days in fruitless discussion. We have been groping in the dark because we have not sought light from the Father of Light to illumine our understanding. I have lived,' he continued, 'for many years, and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I have that God governs the affairs of men. And if a sparrow can not fall to the ground without his notice is it probable that an empire can rise without his aid and cooperation? We are told in the same Sacred Writings that "unless the Lord build the house he laboreth in vain who buildeth it."'

"Thank God, the words of Franklin did not fall on barren soil. They have borne fruit. Our Government from its dawn to the present time has been guided by Christian ideals. It has recognized the existence of a superintending Providence. This is evident from the fact that our Presidents, from the first to the last, have almost invariably invoked the aid of our Heavenly Father in their inaugural proclamations. Both Houses of Congress are opened with prayer. The Christian Sabbath is recognized and observed throughout the land. The President of the United States issues an annual proclamation inviting his fellow citizens to assemble in their respective houses of worship and thank the Almighty for the blessings vouchsafed to us as a nation."

Mr. Roosevelt, besides visioning a widely tolerant future as to the faiths of Presidents, had also words of optimism to utter respecting the future of the Church. Thus:

"We read now and then prophecies of wo about the churches in the future, complaints as to congregations growing smaller, complaints as to lack of belief among the congregations. There will be no trouble about the future of any American church if that church makes as its cardinal principle the rendering of service to the people.

"No church in the United States will ever have to defend itself as long as those standing highest in that church, as well as those under them, serve the people, devote their lives to the service of the men and women around about them as you, Cardinal Gibbons, have devoted your life to the service of your fellow countrymen and countrywomen.

"What we care for, what we Americans wish to see in the church, is service; what we wish to judge the man by are his conduct and character. And if the church renders good service and if the man rings true when we apply the touchstone of principle to his conduct and his character, then the American people will be well content with both church and man.

"And, my fellow countrymen, in spite of all the little things that divide us, think how blest we are because we are united on all the great fundamental issues and we can come together on an occasion like this without regard to past history and antecedents, without regard to differences of religious or political belief, to honor a good man, who in and through his church and as a citizen of this country has lived the life that a good man should."

WAS JOHN WESLEY PROSY?

A LAY JOURNAL has undertaken to disparage the poetic gifts of the founder of the Methodist denomination, and, naturally, he encounters champions on the other side. It was an editorial writer in the Chicago *Evening Post* who ventured to call John Wesley a "churchman, but no poet." He finds a "recent writer," also as blind to John's gifts, who has declared that "John Wesley, so far from being a great hymn-writer, was, in fact, a proser of the prosiest." Surveying the whole poetic output of John he finds but "six lines which may in the slightest degree be compared with even the average output of Charles." They are these:

Lo! on a narrow neck of land,
'Twixt two unbounded seas I stand
Secure, insensible:
A point of time, a moment's space
Removes me to that heavenly place—
Or shuts me up in hell.

The writer finishes off his generally disparaging comments by observing that "these lines are scarcely sufficient to establish much of a reputation for the sainted John." But both these writers are apparently caught napping by this one in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Chicago), who takes up the cudgels:

"If either the 'recent writer' or his editorial commentator had given the subject any serious consideration they would probably have exercised themselves to quote the six lines with accuracy, when, too, they might have discovered that the lines were written not by John, but by Charles Wesley. That, however, is a minor matter.

"The truth is that nobody knows just how many of the hymns usually credited to Charles actually belong to John. Take the most familiar Wesleyan hymn, 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul.' It is universally credited to Charles Wesley. But what are the facts? The hymn appears first in the 'Hymns and Sacred Poems by John and Charles Wesley' (1740). In the collections where the names of both brothers appear on the title-page it was agreed between them that the individual compositions should not be designated. It is therefore quite impossible to tell to which of the brothers 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul' should be assigned. The Wesleyan Hymn-Book of 1875 marked hymns from such collections 'W' to indicate this doubt. So far as the critics know, this most beautiful and popular hymn may belong to John and not to Charles. And so of many more.

"Nor is this all. From the beginning all hymns translated from the German, appearing in the Wesley publications, have been attributed to John. And this for the sufficient reason that Charles had no working knowledge of the German language. These translations are twenty-nine in number. Among them are some which have achieved wide-spread popularity and the recognition of scholars alike for their high poetic quality and their fidelity to the spirit of the original. Such are:

"Thou hidden love of God whose height."
"Commit thou all thy griefs."
"Jesus, thy boundless love to me."
"Now I have found the ground wherein."
"Jesus, thy blood and righteousness."
"High on his everlasting throne."

"'The translations,' says Professor Hatfield, who has made the whole Church his debtor by his critical essay on 'John Wesley's Translations of German Hymns,' 'the translations are not only used throughout the wide circle of Methodist adherents, but I find them in not less than one hundred important collections, including all phases of religious confession, with the exception, as far as I have found, of the Roman Catholic.'

"As to the poetic quality of these translations, Professor Hatfield has this discerning note: 'The true poetic gift shows itself in creative touches, whereby a new and wholly individual vigor is infused into the matter treated, raising the product far above that dead, unreal thing, a mere version. There is a freshness and spirit in handling the original which makes these hymns masterpieces of translation.'"

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Ballagh, James Curtis. The Letters of Richard Henry Lee. Vol. I. 8vo, pp. 467. New York: The Macmillan Co.

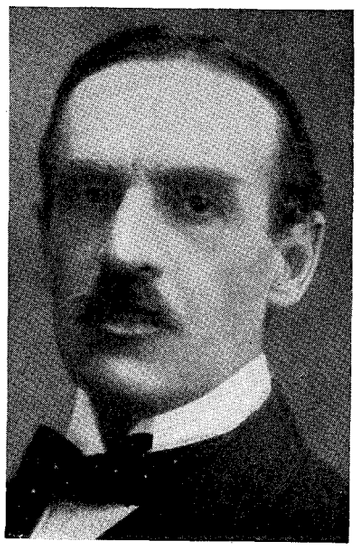
The "Life and Letters of Richard Henry Lee" were published in 1825 by his grandson, R. H. Lee, but only a portion of his important correspondence then came to light. The associate professor of American History in Johns Hopkins University here undertakes to give us a definitive collection, and this first volume is a thorough and conscientious piece of work, worthy of that standard of scholarship which is to be found in Bonn and Göttingen, and which is being cultivated so assiduously in Baltimore. More conspicuous figures have sometimes eclipsed the fame of the President of the Continental Congress who laid the first stone in the temple of American liberty by his well-known resolution which ran as follows: "Resolved, that these united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States; and that all connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved." More than two hundred and fifty letters are printed in the present volume and deal with the writer's private business affairs, as well as with politics. Their value lies in the fact that they reflect life and character in Virginia at the dawn of the Republic while giving us a good picture of an able, conscientious, and patriotic American statesman.

Belloc, Hilaire. The French Revolution. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents net.

Bierce, Ambrose. The Collected Works of. Vol. V. Black Beetles in Amber. 12mo, pp. 381. New York: Neale Publishing Co.

Bingham, Hiram. Across South America. *Cloth. 8vo, 400 pages, 80 illustrations and maps.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.50.

An extremely interesting and informatory book, and one which should be read by every one who is thinking of business possibilities in South America resulting from the opening of the Panama Canal. Undoubtedly the completion of this "short cut" between the United States and the republics of the west coast of the southern continent will witness something of a "boom" in the Andean region. Such intelligent and critical yet sympathetic information as is contained in this volume is therefore peculiarly timely and pertinent for warning as well as for encouragement. The author holds a chair of Latin-American history in Yale University, and was sent to South America as a delegate of the United States Government to the first Pan-American Scientific Congress. He took advantage of the occasion to make a trip across the continent from Buenos Aires to Lima in Peru, partly by train, partly across the mountains on mule-back. Most of the way he followed the ancient highway of aboriginal travel, which within the



PRICE COLLIER,
Author of "The West in the East."

MRS. RUSSELL CODMAN,
Author of "An Ardent American."

Inca "empire" was once a well-built road. It was along this highway that the armies surged back and forth in the conflict of a century ago that expelled Spanish power from the Andes. There was no lack of material for adventure, sometimes serious, sometimes amusing; and Professor Bingham is so wide-awake to the human side of his experiences, and so cheerful under hardship, that one forgets in the lively progress of the narrative that he is getting a great deal of new and somewhat surprizing knowledge of the present condition and the probable development of the Andean republics. The book is copiously illustrated from photographs largely taken by Professor Bingham himself, and has sketch-maps, but these might have been improved from the reader's point of view. What is sadly needed is a general map covering the whole west-central part of the continent, so that the reader whose memory of the geography is weak may have the topographical relations of the various regions visited distinctly in mind.

Bruce, William S. Polar Exploration. 16mo, pp. 256. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents net.

Buck, Jirah D. The New Avatar and The Destiny of the Soul. The Findings of Natural Science Reduced to Practical Studies in Psychology. 12mo, pp. 226. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Co. $2.

Codman, Mrs. Russell. An Ardent American. Pp. 411. New York: The Century Co. $1.20 net.

Yvonne's father was an American, but as she was never in this country until she was eighteen and had spent all her life with a typical French mother and a German stepfather, it is hard to understand why she was such an "ardent American," or, if so, why she should be so ignorant of the country which she "adored."

The story is told in the rather difficult style of a diary, written while she is on a visit to her relatives in this country and includes her experiences in West Point, Newport, Lenox, and New York and most of her English, which she insists on using, is an awkward translation of French, which makes rather difficult reading.

Full of incongruous situations, and inexplicably childish actions, the book tells a love story which is sometimes pretty and sometimes melodramatic. It convinces us, as it did the author, that Yvonne needed some one to take care of her and she finally found such a person in Herbert Dale, who presumably prevented her from doing anything more foolish.

Collier, Price. The West in the East. From an American Point of View. Cloth. 8vo, 526 pages. *Illustrated.* Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

It is safe to say that no one who cares to inform himself as to the effect upon the minds and purposes of the Orientals which has been produced by the amazing political incidents of the last decade in that part of the world, can feel that he has fully informed himself until he has read Mr. Collier's book. It is up-to-date—up-to-the-minute, in fact; and the writer had in India, Japan, and Korea, the most extraordinary facilities for getting the broadest view in the shortest time, for he was the recipient of princely hospitality, and so added to the opportunities of the tourist or commercial traveler those of a royal envoy. It is mainly in the highest social walks that the book resembles one of travel, when the reader is taken into the castles of Indian potentates whose names recall ancient dynasties but now represent amazing combinations of exclusive traditional custom and magnificence and modern scientific ambition and apparatus.

On the whole, however, the volume is one of news as to what the East is doing and thinking—in the face of the aggressive West; and Mr. Collier seems to have so keen an eye and sympathetic yet prescient judgment for this matter, that the reader can but feel that he is learning many new things and gaining a new and illuminating appreciation of older matters dimly understood. This is particularly true—or, at any rate, more conspicuous—with respect to Japan, which is analyzed

LEE MERIWETHER,
Author of "Seeing Europe by Automobile."

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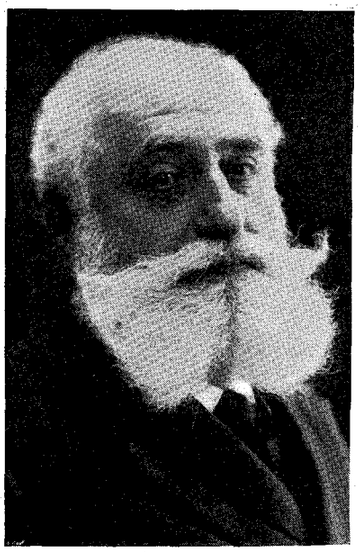
and reclassified with pitiless yet kindly clearness. Both those who admire and those who dislike the Japanese will find ammunition for their combat; but those who talk of that people going to war with us—at least "in our time"—will get no encouragement at all.

Add to this extremely present and vitally interesting matter a style of great crispness and charm, with much that is amusing, and you have a book of quite unusual attractions.

Derr, E. Z. The Uncaused Being and the Criterion of Truth. To which is Appended an Examination of the Views of Sir Oliver Lodge Concerning the Ether of Space. 12mo, pp. 110. Boston: Sherman, French & Co.

Dickinson, G. Lowes. Religion and Immortality. Cloth. 16mo, pp. 88. Houghton Mifflin Co. 75 cents net.

A sweetly serious little book consisting of four essays and addresses by Dr. Dickinson on various phases of the question, Is there a



MAX NORDAU,
Author of "The Interpretation of History."

sensible life after death? The author does not pretend to know, and hasn't any theory or dogma to sustain; but he leaves the reader —if he is interested in the subject at all, which the majority of men seem not to be—with an optimistic sense of comfort and confidence that personality and a chance to develop will somehow follow the end of this life. But whether or not one is convinced, or cares to be, to read the little book is in itself a delightful experience, for the style and diction are so completely charming that one lingers from page to page to the end, almost regardless of the ideas.

Fairclough, M. A. The Ideal Cookery Book. 4to, pp. 945. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $8 net.

The author of this sumptuous volume is lady principal of the Gloucester Road School of Cookery, London, England. The 48 colored plates attract the eye and make the mouth water, and in addition to these there are 250 half-tones in the text. Sauces, soups, fish, entrées, salads, and roasts are described, the manner of preparing them, the time they are to be cooked, and the period of the year when each is seasonable are stated. We should be inclined to call this work the encyclopedia of cooking, for it gives a recipe not only for standard and familiar dishes, but also for "up-to-date" entrées, sweets, savouries, etc." The mistress of the household should find here a large number of entirely new and original recipes. The book is strongly bound and will wear well as a work of frequent reference.

Finck, Henry T. Massenet and his Operas. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 245. John Lane Co. $1.50 net.

A worthy book on a worthy subject is Henry T. Finck's "Massenet and his Operas." The composer whose brain is such a blazing center of creative energy that it flings forth into the musical firmament operatic planets at the rate of one every two years, certainly deserves the compliment of a biography published during his lifetime.

Mr. Finck loses no chance to emphasize the prodigious industry of this man of music. A manager once remarked to him: "Every day you listen to singers, attend rehearsals, and teach at the conservatoire. When do you find time to write music?" "When you are asleep," Massenet replied.

Such a master of harmony is this indefatigable tone-toiler that, we are told, "He composes without a piano, and is so sure of what he does that he sends the orchestral score to the printer before it has been played."

The very interesting biographical portion of the book is followed by an instructive analysis of Massenet's thirty operas. Mr. Finck gives his own critical judgment of each, and quotes the words elicited from foreign critics when the operas were first performed. We glean as a general impression from this review, that "Manon" and "Thaïs" are the most popular, while "The Juggler of Notre Dame" and "Werther" are the most masterly. "Into 'Werther' I have put all my soul and artistic conscience," said the composer himself, who added, "But whether this one or that is better—what does it matter? The great thing is to work constantly. . . . As Voltaire said, 'We must cultivate our garden.'"

A "garden" indeed Massenet's music would seem to be, for we find floral similes mounting unconsciously to the minds of most of the reviewers quoted. "A delicately perfumed score," one critic says of "Manon." Another writes, "The most fascinating motives swim down-stream before our eyes like roses cast singly into the water."

But with all his genius and present prestige we learn that Massenet's flight to fame was not achieved without some false starts, and at least one painful come-down. This occurred when he was conducting the first performance of his oratorio "La Vierge." Mr. Finck here again uses Massenet's own words:

"An icy silence in the hall! The work which I had composed with so much ardor and devotion was tumbling down. And I was at the accursed desk—unable to leave it. I saw pity for myself in the eyes of my soloists. Behind me I heard some one in the parquet say, 'It is deadly.' . . . When it was over I left in dismay; insane with disappointment and rage."

It is a book that imparts an inspiring acquaintance with this much-loved master of melody.

Fogazzaro, Antonio. Leila. Translated by Mary Prichard Agnetti. Pp. 468. New York: Hodder & Stoughton (George H. Doran Co.). 1911. $1.35.

In spite of the apparent recantation of Fogazzaro in his last novel "Leila," the Vatican has placed it on the index of the banned, together with d'Annunzio's complete works. The discussion of modernism and his statement, in the person of Alberti, "I have returned to Christ and the Church" might have been convincing, but the frank portrayal of the intriguing priests who administered the Church in the provincial town of the story, must have been more critical than the Church could endure.

Leila, or "Lelia," as she is called most of the time, was the young and beautiful daughter of vulgar and unworthy parents. Early removed from vicious surroundings by Marcello Trento, whose son Andrea would have married her had he lived, she lived as the adopted daughter and heiress of the wealthy Trento, but was unconscious that he had already had warning of serious heart trouble. The story opens with a visit to the villa Trento by Alberti, Andrea's dearest friend, a devoted pupil of Benedetto—the "Il Santo" of the former story—unjustly accused by the priests of both religious and moral indiscretions. Donna Fedele, "the Lady of the Roses," an old friend and love of Marcello, plays an important part in the story which centers around Lelia's future. Deaf to the voice of her own affection, resenting the plans made without

MARY WATTS,
Author of "The Legacy."

consulting her, for a while she listens to the insinuating falsehoods of the priests, even contemplating the convent or suicide, but, thanks to the insistence of Donna Fedele, true love conquers at last, the priests are thwarted, and Alberti and Lelia bid fair to be "happy ever after," with no regret other than for the loss of Marcello and Fedele.

Fogazzaro's usual skill is employed in his religious discussions, also his descriptions of the poetic, fanciful, and youthful Lelia, and he fills the story with events of absorbing interest.

Foster, William T. Administration of the College Curriculum. 12mo, pp. 390. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

President Foster in this useful treatise gives us practically a history of the development of the elective system in American colleges. He closes a long series of figures and tables laboriously collected and arranged in what he styles "studies," with a highly improving chapter on "The Ideal College." This is a valuable work and no college administrator can afford to be without it.

Gordon, James L. The Young Man and His Problem. Pp. 329. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 1911. $1 net.

When the publishers called this "an inspiring and uplifting work for young men," they did not make the term broad enough. it is much more than that and equally inspiring and uplifting for any sex or any age. The

(*Continued on page* 1208)

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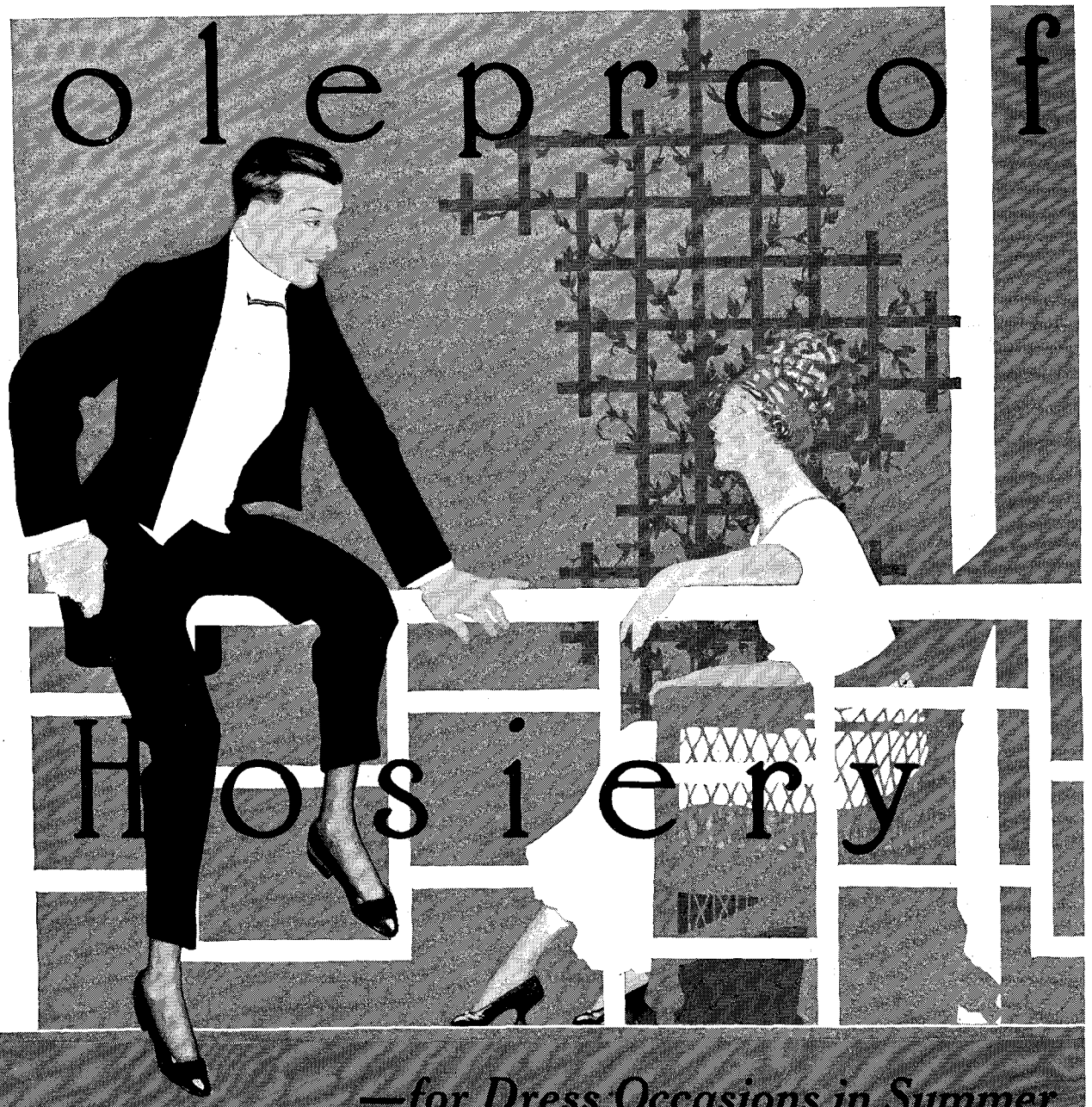

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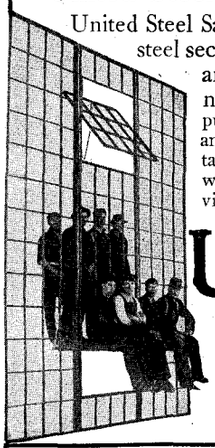

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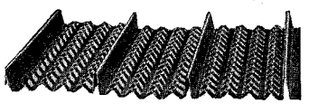

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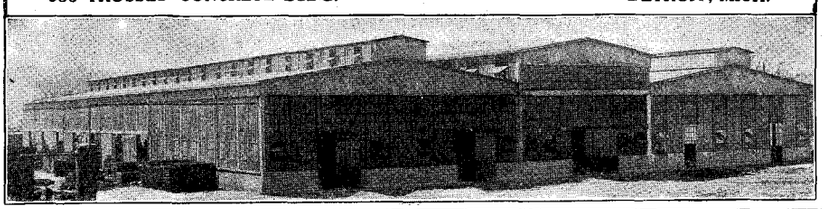

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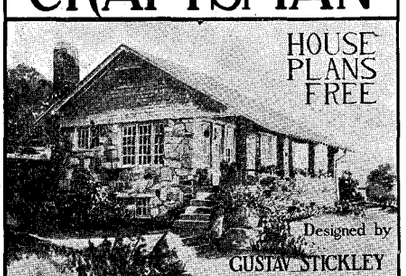

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1206)

reader feels constantly that his best thoughts are being exprest and every mood receiving sympathetic interpretation. Beginning with "Grit," the author takes up all the abstract virtues, such as "Kindness," "Tact," "Courage," "Self-Control," and every suggestion possible is made for improving opportunities, for training self and helping others. There would be no adequate way to represent the power of the book, save by exhaustive quotation, but even that method fails because of the difficulty of choosing from a mass of such uniform excellence. Every line, every sentence seems to be an optimistic bit of wisdom, calculated to encourage, to approve, to stimulate, and to help.

Written by a clergyman, one looks for a sermon; but the attractiveness of its style, the *intimate grip it* makes on the sympathies and emotions, make it seem more generally pleasing than the regular sermon.

The author has divided his work into short paragraphs on sub-subjects, which appear in heavy type, so that the reader may choose just the bit of help he needs for the moment, and every point made is brought home to us forcibly by illustrative anecdotes from the lives of well-known and beloved public characters. Terse, crisp, telling sentences, appreciative sympathy, and a modern spirit make this book intensely interesting and readable. "There are only two classes in the world: labor men and lazy men—the working-class and the shirking-class."

Green, Alice Stopford. Irish Nationality. 16mo, pp. 256. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents net.

Hancock, Joseph Lane. Nature Sketches in Temperate America. A Series of Sketches and a Popular Account of Insects, Birds, and Plants, Treated from Some Aspects of Their Evolution and Ecological Relations. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 451. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.75 net.

Harper's Camping and Scouting. An Outdoor Guide for American Boys. Decorated cloth. Crown 8vo. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

It is estimated that 100,000 boys and girls, with a more or less equal number of their elders, "go camping" in the United States and Canada every summer. This is a book for them—a cyclopedia of how to do it. They are told, in the most exact and practical way, with no end of pictures and diagrams to help the text, how to make camps near home or in the far wilderness; how to live in them, in respect to dress, cooking, comfort at night, and health; how to amuse themselves in the woods, on the river, among mountains, or when "hiking" across country; how to fish, manage canoes, and make and repair outfits; and a thousand other useful bits of knowledge and woodcraft. A chapter is also given to the Scouts of America—how to organize, the obligations and training required, and so on. The various subjects are treated separately by such masters of the subject as George Bird Grinnell, Dr. E. L. Swan, John L. Alexander, H. P. Wells, Joseph H. Adams, and Miss Marie J. Warren, who contributes a special article on camping for girls. All these writers seem to have high ideals of behavior before their minds, and the tone of the book implies that in throwing aside the rigidity of town life for a month or two none of these boys and girls forget they are gentlemen and ladies.

Hart, Hastings H., LL.D., Preventive Treatment of Neglected Children. Octavo, pp. 419 Price, postpaid, $1.50. **Henderson,** Charles Richmond

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[Editor]. Penal and Reformatory Institutions. Octavo, pp. 345. Price, postpaid, $1.50. Both published by the Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

These are two of four volumes on Correction and Prevention, issued by the Russell Sage Foundation, under the editorship of Professor Henderson, and sustain the excellent character of the previous publications of that organization. The first contains a series of papers by experts in penal and reformatory matters, and is a veritable encyclopedia of information pertinent to social activities along these lines. It is beautifully and helpfully illustrated, and is well indexed, so that it is in every way an authoritative, interesting, and handy manual of its type. The second volume does a similar work in the field of neglected child-life. Dr. Hart, who is director of the Department of Child-Helping of the Russell Sage Foundation, writes a considerable part of the book, but is assisted by other writers along special lines. This book is also finely illustrated with pictures and diagrams of children's cottages, girls' schools, orphan asylums, etc., and is well indexed. One is imprest in reading these books with the extremely beneficent and timely character of such publications. They are certain to have a permanent and far-reaching influence.

Hirst, Francis W. The Stock Exchange—A Short Study of Investment and Speculation. 16mo, pp. 256. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents net.

Howard, L. O. The House Fly, Disease-Carrier. An Account of Its Dangerous Activities and of the Means of Destroying it. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.60 net.

Ilbert, Sir Courtenay, Parliament. Its History, Constitution, and Practise. 16mo, pp. 256. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents net.

Jacobs, Philip P. A Tuberculosis Directory. Containing a List of Institutions, Associations, and Other Agencies Dealing with Tuberculosis in the United States and Canada. Compiled for The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. 8vo, pp. 331. New York: National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, 105 East 22d St.

MacDonald, J. Ramsay. The Socialist Movement. 16mo, pp. 256. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents net.

MacDonald, Loren B. Life in the Making—An Approach to Religion Through the Method of Modern Pragmatism. 12mo, pp. 223. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.20 net.

Marden, Orison Swett. The Young Man Entering Business. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Marden, Orison Swett. The Optimistic Life. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Masefield, John. William Shakespeare. 16mo, pp. 256. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents net.

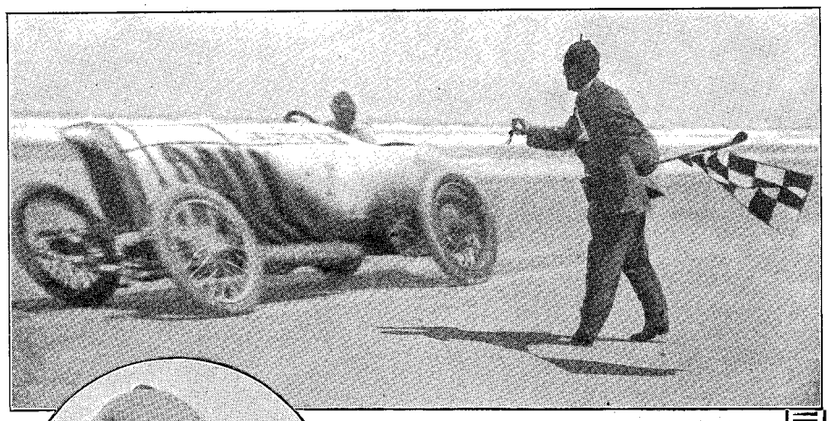
Matthews, Brander. A Study of Versification. 12mo, pp. 275. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

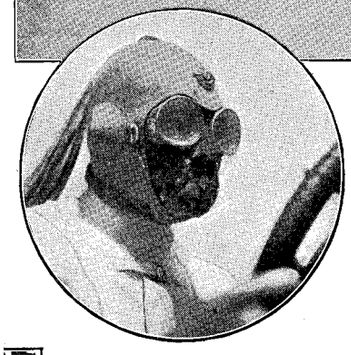
McGiffert, Arthur Cushman. Protestant Thought Before Kant. 12mo, pp. 201. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

This is the latest number of the publishers' admirable series "Studies in Theology." It is quite worthy of the volumes that have gone before it, and indicates that widening of the theological horizon which appears in the most different phases of religious thought. Such a book will make the education of our young divines broader, more modern, and more reasonable than it has sometimes been considered. The author is a pupil of Adolf Harnack, to whom he dedicates his work. A valuable bibliography is appended, but an index is wanting.

Meriwether, Lee. Seeing Europe by Automobile. 8vo, pp. 415. New York. The Baker & Taylor Co. $2.

Mr. Lee Meriwether is an experienced traveler and twenty-five years ago went on foot from Gibraltar to the Bosporus. In





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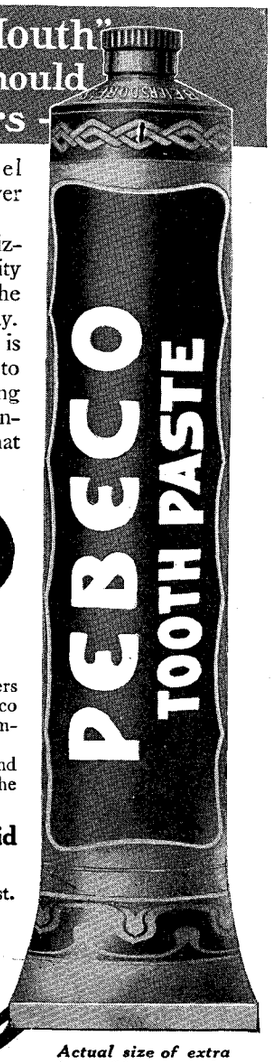

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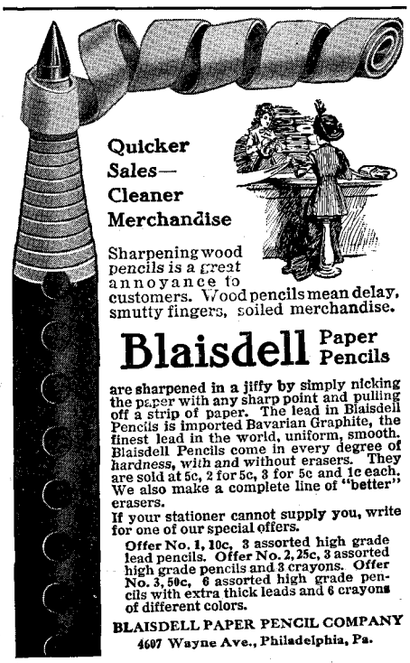

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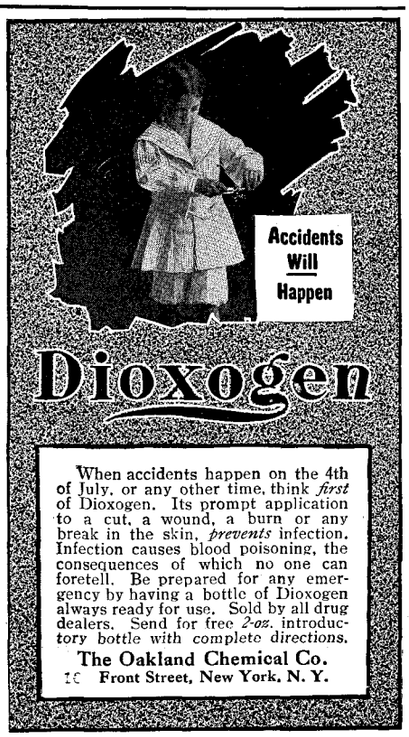

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this book he describes a trip of five thousand miles, which he recently took through France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy. He also visited the quaint little republic of Andorra in the Pyrenees and passed through Dalmatia and Montenegro. He subsequently landed in Corfu. The exploits of "Get There," the name of his 28-horse-power roadster, are duly recorded with the ordinary guide-book description of the places he reached and for a few hours loitered in. A valuable addition to the work will be found in his itinerary in which he records the time and distances of his various stages. Everything he did shows the old campaigner and traveler, and there is a breezy cheerfulness about his account of his doings which will appeal to his reader, while much practical information for automobilists is imparted in a clear and sensible style.

Moret, Alexandre. In the Time of the Pharaohs. *Illustrated.* 12mo, pp. 304. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Newbigin, Marion I. Modern Geography. 16mo, pp. 256. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents net.

Nordau, Max. *The Interpretation of History.* Translated from the German by M. A. Hamilton. 8vo, pp. 419. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

The writer of this important book is already well known to that section of the public which read and discust his "Degeneration," which was translated into English some sixteen years ago. The same general viewpoint, that of biology, and the same critical exposition of the primary forces of human life that characterized the first work, are present in the second. Nordau belongs to that class of writers which are at once idealistic in their view of civilization and yet fearlessly and grimly realistic in their analysis of its unrealities and diseases. He is always clear in his grasp of fundamentals, and trenchant in the way he lays bare the half-truths and illusions upon which men have so often based their conduct and institutions. The present work is a radical and destructive criticism of what men are pleased to call "written history." Its scope is indicated by the following chapter-headings: History and the Writing of History, The Customary Philosophy of History, The Anthropomorphic View of History, Man and Nature, Society and the Individual, The Psychological Roots of Religion, The Psychological Premises of History, The Question of Progress, Eschatology, and The Meaning of History.

The view that the author holds of written history is exprest in the following words, "Written history can never compass the actual event. It is not science, but literature; a branch of fiction, good, bad, or indifferent; a supposition as to the way in which things might have happened; an attempt to show the way in which they ought to have happened, or to prove that they did, as a matter of fact, happen in this or that way; a subjective intuition on the part of men who have to depend upon vague, uncertain, or even inadequate information; who are, consciously or unconsciously, influenced by certain tendencies, and led away by their own feelings, prejudices, sympathies, and antipathies, even when they are honest, which is not always the case." One wonders, if this indictment of written history stands, what possible guide it can be to any subsequent generation in the quest for a better social order. Such, too, must be the query in Nordau's mind, for he says further, "The hundreds of thousands of volumes of written history that fill so many libraries, may amuse the reader by the exciting and varied careers that they describe; they do not contain the

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smallest amount of scientific knowledge." All this is rather disillusioning, if true. If we have got to treat our historians as romancers, the records of past generations may be as interesting as Arabian Nights Tales, but they will be a most insecure basis for any attempt to shape our own social order in the light of the race's experience.

Oppenheim, James. Pay Envelopes. Tales of the Mill, the Mine, and the City Street. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 259. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.25 net.

Perris, G. H. A Short History of War and Peace. 16mo, pp. 256. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents net.

Punnett, R. C. Mendelism. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 192. Third Edition, entirely rewritten and much enlarged. New York: Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Remsen, Daniel S. Post-Mortem Use of Wealth. Including a Consideration of Ante-Mortem Gifts. Legal Point of View. 12mo, pp. 131. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Roosevelt, Theodore. Applied Ethics. Being one of the William Belden Noble Lectures for 1910. 16mo, pp. 50. Cambridge: Harvard University.

Sale, Edith Tunis. Red Rose Inn. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 175. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1 net.

Scott, Dukinfield Henry. The Evolution of Plants. 16mo, pp. 256. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents net.

Scull, Guy H. Lassoing Wild Animals in Africa. Decorated cloth. 12mo, pp. 135. 32 illustrations. New York: Frederick S. Stokes Co. $1.25 net.

This is the narrative of that astonishing expedition into British East Africa, in 1909, led by an old-fashioned American plainsman, "Buffalo Jones," for the purpose of roping wild beasts after the cow-boy style. The adventure and doing of the thing probably appealed most to Jones, but his financial backers saw profits in having moving-pictures made of these stunts and exhibiting them with the plainsman as lecturer. Every one knows that this plan was carried out. Jones and his two helpers did actually round up and capture with their lassos not only various antelopes and smaller creatures, but a giraffe, a rhinoceros, and at last a full-grown and very indignant lioness which is now in Zoological Park, New York; and all the process was duly photographed, resulting in a series of extremely interesting cinematograph pictures. Now this was really a most strange, adventurous, and fairly wonderful performance, and it afforded a unique opportunity for a book abounding in vivid description and most telling humor. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Scull has not seemed to realize this opportunity, and has given us instead a painstaking report from which the spirit of the matter has somehow wholly evaporated —and evaporated things are very dry!

Shao-Yang, Lin. A Chinese Appeal to Christendom concerning Christian Missions. 8vo, pp. 321. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Spargo, John. Sidelights on Contemporary Socialism. 12mo, pp. 154. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1 net.

Stevenson, Robert Louis. The Letters of. Edited by Sidney Colvin. A New Edition rearranged in four volumes with 150 new letters. Vol. I. 1868–1880, Scotland—France—California. Vol. II. 1880–1887, Alps and Highlands—Hyeres—Bournemouth. Vol. III., 1887–1891, The Adirondacks—Pacific Voyages—First Year at Vailima. Vol. IV., 1891–1894, Second, Third, and Fourth Year at Vailima—The End. 16mo, pp. 340, 382, 392, 417. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 per vol.

Taft, Marcus Lorenzo. Strange Siberia. Along the Trans-Siberian Railway. A Journey from the Great Wall of China to the Skyscrapers of Manhattan. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 260. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1 net.

Townley, Houghton. English Woodlands and Their Story. 8vo, pp. 309. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

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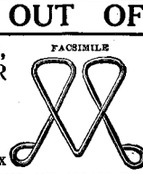

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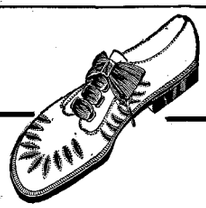

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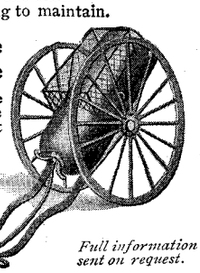

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or less desultory way, of English woodlands, including New Forest (the oldest of all such royal preserves), and there are innumerable tales and romantic fables connected with each and all of them. Mr. Townly deals with all the forests of England as they exist in our own day. He has lovingly described them with pen and camera, and his artistic use of this modern paint brush is singularly happy. But his is by no means a mere reflection of still life. He dwells particularly on the human element in these forest areas, and if there are no nymphs and dryads there, at least we find the leaves and branches and trunks and receive many a clue to anecdote, story, and song. There are a hundred full-page illustrations to this beautiful book, the idea of which is new and opens to the reader a field before unoccupied, if not untrodden.

Turnbull, Mrs. Lawrence. The Royal Pawn of Venice. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 360. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Vorse, Mary Heaton. The Very Little Person. Illustrated by Rose O'Neill. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1911. $1.

This is a very little book about a "very little person," but the adjective, in both cases, has reference to quantity not to quality. The "very little person" is the first baby in the Greatrax family and the author describes with delicious humor the great changes wrought by such a tiny traveler. The exaggerated importance of the young parents, the naive manner in which Mr. Greatrax tells his friends, the hopes and fears of the first few months in baby's development, all are told with a delicate satire and loving sympathy, and even the baby's point of view is recognized in its first acquaintance with its own hands and feet. The difference between the methods of our parents and the modern theories in regard to the proper bringing up of children is laughably illustrated and every smallest event in a baby's life delightfully related—first smiles, first discipline. It can not be described, but it is delightful reading, and Miss O'Neill's pictures are fitting attendants for such a charming little book.

Wallington, Nellie Urner. American History by American Poets. Pp. 390. New York: Duffield & Co. 1911. $1.50.

This is a unique volume of poems and one that every student and lover of history will welcome as a book of ready reference and interesting reading. The author has collected the poems of over one hundred American poets on subjects directly connected with our history between the years 1826 and the present. Appended to this is a concentrated and comprehensive explanatory note on each poem; an index of first lines; an index of titles; and an index of authors. The poems are, mostly, those that we have known and loved, but to have them all together, and to have the power to locate any one of them at any time—is a gift for which we should be very grateful to the author, who has acknowledged, in a foreword, her indebtedness to those who have made the collection possible.

Watts, Mary S. The Legacy. Pp. 394. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1911. $1.50.

The German idea of the "Roman" is realized in this new story of Mary Watts, better than in any recent novel. The local setting is the same as in "Nathan Burke," and it is surely a development of one life—from the gawky ten-year-old Letty Breen to the self-possest woman of forty, who has been tempted and escaped not wholly because of her own strength. All the formative influences surrounding her young life are portrayed with a faithful honesty that is graphic. The Breens

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were not an admirable lot, but they considered themselves quite above their neighbors, and had an aristocratic way of sponging on their relatives and friends that was almost well-bred.

The reader rather resents his own interest in the sordid details of such common lives, but the story has a power, somehow, that grips and convinces. Letty made a brave fight against her legacy of Breen traits and relatives, and her life with the husband she did not love, but whom she chose with calculating appreciation, proved the oft-advanced theory that habit has much to do with happiness, and that a well-balanced mind can compel happiness from almost any surroundings. At the end, when the red-headed lover of her pinafore period—now grown old and opulent, offers to marry her and remove all her worries, Letty sounds the key-note of her character, "I've never cared for anybody in my whole life, I think—I want to be honest for once—I've done so much pretending."

Wilbor, William Chambers. Ode to Niagara and Other Poems. 16mo, pp. 50. New York: Eaton & Mains. 50 cents net.

Winans, Walter. The Art of Revolver Shooting. Together with all Information concerning the Automatic and Single-shot Pistol, and How to Handle them to best Advantage. New Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Quarto, pp. 350. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

This standard book on the revolver and pistol and their use has been reissued in a new edition revised to catch up with the advance in the construction of these weapons, and of experience in shooting with them. It is sumptuously printed and illustrated.

Wordsworth, John. The National Church of Sweden. The Hale Lectures at the Western Theological Seminary, Chicago, 1910. Pp. 459. London: A. R. Mowbray & Co. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Co. $2.

In this scholarly and sympathetic account of a national church, closely akin to the Church of England, the Bishop of Salisbury has traced the history of religious worship in Sweden from its beginnings in the Age of Bronze to the present. After an interesting chapter on the early heathen period, he passes from the conversion of Sweden in 830 A.D., through the era of Catholicism and the Reformation, to the religious tendencies and movements of the Swedish Church of today, both in the homeland and in the United States. All influences that have contributed to shape the church policies of Sweden are clearly set forth. The reader can not fail to obtain a valuable insight into Swedish character and Swedish history. In the hoped-for unity of action between the churches of Sweden and England, Bishop Wordsworth sees a possible first step toward a united Christendom.

Wright, William Burnet. The Heart of the Master. 12mo, pp. 247. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

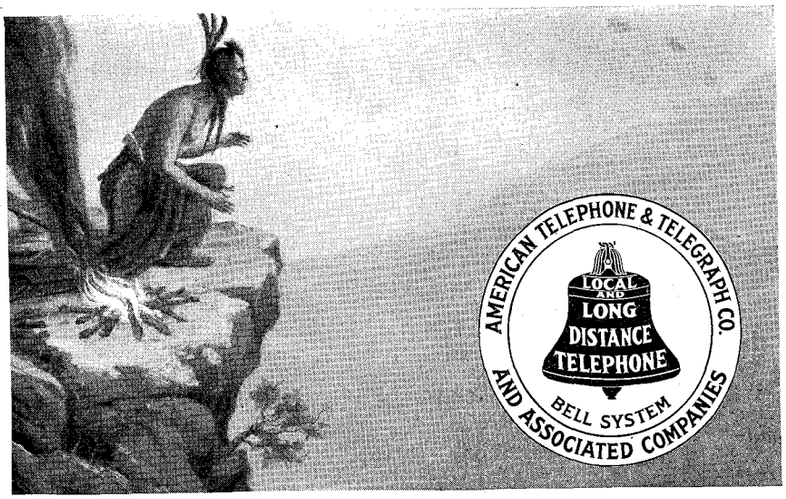
Not His Air.—It was a very fashionable concert and the artists very well-known ones but the two young things were too busy with picking out their peculiarities to hear the music.

In the midst of a beautiful selection the pianist suddenly lifted his hands from the keys and one of the young things was heard to say clearly:

"I wonder if that hair is his own?"

The old man who sat beside her was slightly deaf, but he turned with a benevolent smile.

"No, miss," he imparted, pleasantly, "that is Schubert's."—*Philadelphia Times.*



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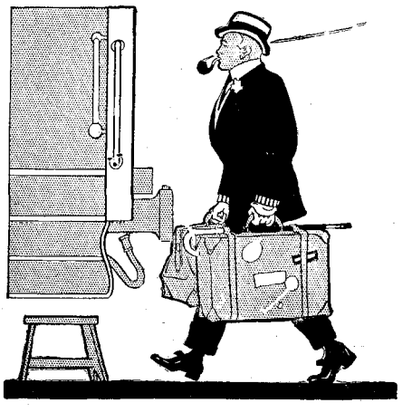

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

SHERMAN'S HATRED OF DISPLAY

AS he was one of the bravest, so General Sherman was also one of the most modest of men. He is the only known American to have declined a genuine offer of the Presidency, and one of the few North American generals to have been in a position of demanding it. With this trait in mind, Gen. Horatio C. King, his friend and companion, tells us in *The Christian Endeavor World* how at the great review in Washington in May, 1865, coming face to face with General Meade, General Sherman remarked:

"Meade, I am afraid my poor tatterdemalion corps will make a poor appearance tomorrow when contrasted with yours."

Meade consolingly replied:

"Sherman, the people in Washington are now so well disposed to the Army that they will make all allowances. You needn't be afraid."

Nor was he! But for the rest of his life Sherman studiously avoided public appearances whenever possible. Speech-making in particular aroused his apprehension, as this letter of January 9, 1884, to General King abundantly reveals. It reads:

"DEAR GENERAL: I was simply amused at the assurance of the Army of the Potomac in having chosen me as the orator of their next meeting in Brooklyn, June 11 and 12, and equally so at my own folly at having at any period of life held out such a pretext. Of course the thing is simply impossible. What you mean, of course, is that I nominate a substitute. Well, I name Joe Choate of the firm of Evarts and Co. You may answer that he was not a soldier at all; so much the better; he did not do his share of fighting; now let him do his share of 'orating.'

"Dan Dougherty made one of your best orations. Let Choate make another. As old soldiers we have a right to take things easy and draft our orators and poets from the mass of the community, which realizes that they owe a debt of gratitude to the soldiers who fought, bled, and died for them. I would as soon undertake to argue a point of law before the Supreme Court of the United States as to stand up before a Brooklyn audience. . . . . .

"If Choate flinches, try ex-President Hayes. He is an uncommonly fine and ready speaker.

"Certain that you will have a joyful audience and a suitable orator, I am sincerely your friend (retired) W. T. SHERMAN."

Sherman's intense hatred of sham and fulsome eulogy was shown shortly after the death of Grant, when his body was lying in state in the capitol at Albany:

An extended body of military was drawn up in line, and there was also a vast crowd of onlookers, all silent and deeply imprest with the nature of the occasion.

On the arrival of the funeral train the Governor designated me to escort General Sherman to a seat in the open barouche in which he was seated.

As soon as he had taken his place, he began to talk in his usual free, frank, and engaging manner; and the staff gathered around him as eager listeners.

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are starting off on their wedding trip. The trunks are crowded full of new and wonderful clothes. Teasing friends have slyly attached the tell-tale "Just Married" tags and streamers as the carriage rolls away.

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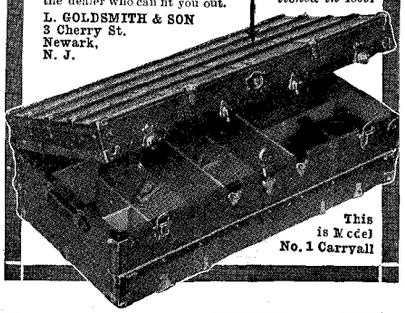

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Among other things I recall this, which has never escaped my memory. He said in substance:

"Yes, the exercises at Mount McGregor were of the most solemn and impressive character. I do not recall any that were more so; and that sermon of Parson [Bishop] Newman was very fine, very fine indeed. But I think there was a little too much palaver in it, too much soft soap.

"Why, I knew Grant; I was with him at West Point; no one knew him better; he was a noble and a great man; but, when I see any one trying to come the *saint* business over Grant, I think I see him sitting up in his coffin, and doing this"; and with that he placed his right thumb against the extremity of his nose, and performed the movement known as twiddling the fingers.

The climax was so unexpected that we were wholly unprepared, and we could only bury our faces in our handkerchiefs to conceal our laughter.

THE TROUBLES OF UMPIRING

THE only good umpire is a dead umpire, to judge from the frequent demands for his immediate decease that are to be heard during every game. And sometimes, when the stream of abuse, pop-bottles, and advice is especially bad, the umpire himself may occasionally wish for heaven or anywhere but the diamond. So we gather from an account of the umpire's woes in the New York *Herald*. Blindness is a complaint of which every umpire is at some time or other accused, and often deservedly, as the following story will show. It is on "Billy" McLean who umpired a long while ago, and was considered as bad as the worst of them. But if not a good umpire, McLean was not a "dead one" by any means:

One night he got an idea. He wandered away from the hotel where he and the men were stopping, and read the electric signs about a mile away, memorizing them. Then he returned. Several players were sitting about in front of the hotel, smoking.

"Here's the blind ump," said one.

"Blind am I?" he asked. "Well, we'll see. Can you make that flag flying over there? See the electric sign near it? Can you read that?"

The players all tried and failed.

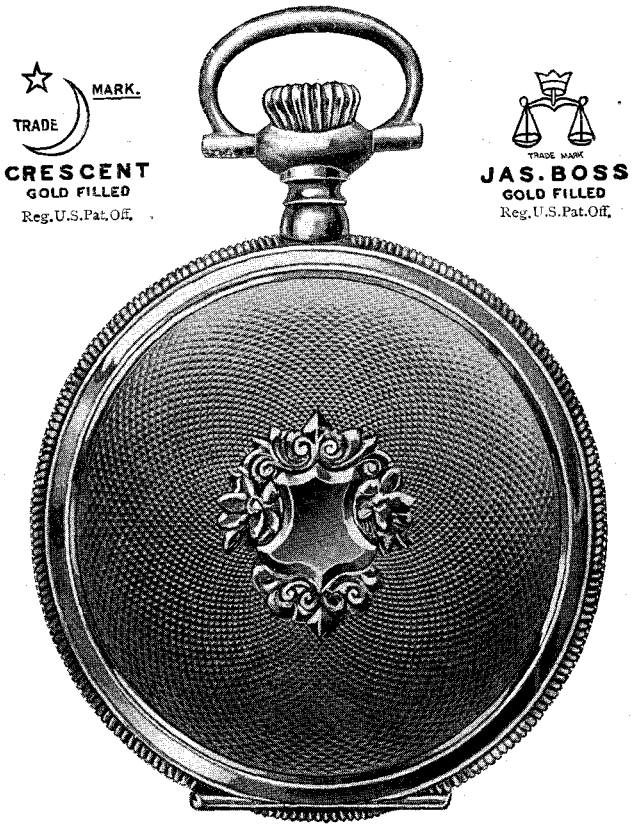
"Can't make it out, huh?" chuckled McLean. "Well, we'll see what I can do. Looks like L-A-M-P-I-N-A. Let's go see if that is right."

Of course it was. The players couldn't understand it.

"Thought you had pretty good eyes, didn't you?" grinned McLean.

He fooled them for a long time. At last some one noticed that he was missing every night after supper for a short time before he read his signs. He was getting his data. They shadowed him and found out how he did it.

"Old Bob" Emslie, the veteran of the National staff, is so old and "blind" that he has been actually retired and only acts occasionally on the reserve list. Still, says the writer, Emslie is game to the core for all that:



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The important thing for you to remember is that on ordinary filled cases the surface of gold is so thin that the design is not diamond-cut at all—it is merely burnished in. It soon wears smooth and the base metal shows through. But with Crescent or Jas. Boss gold-filled cases this work is done exactly as on our Keystone solid gold cases.

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A New Ball At Every Tee

Glossy white—always. Waterproof. Weather-proof. Forms a tough elastic surface that will not crack, check, chip, peel, nor blister. Easily, quickly put on by hand.

Price, 25 cents per can. Enough for 50 new balls. At your dealer's, or give us his name and send 25 cents, and we will send at once.

PECORA PAINT CO., Inc., 4th and Erie Ave. Philadelphia, Pa. *Established 1862*

19 YEARS SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS

FOR nineteen years this company has, with continuous success, been furnishing investments to the public. Our 6% Gold Coupon Bonds afford ideal securities. First Mortgages on real estate secure them, the mortgages being held by Trustee. The interest is obtainable by simply clipping the coupons attached.

Write for booklet "B."

THE TROPICAL BUILDING & INVESTMENT CO.
KEY WEST, FLORIDA

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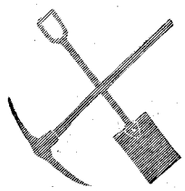
Before You Order Business Stationery

learn about the advantages you'll secure by specifying that it bear the watermark

(Trade Mark Registered)
CONSTRUCTION

Best at  *the Price*

BOND

Made in White and Six Colors
With Envelopes to Match

This paper has not *only* the strength, crackle and character that give *impressiveness* to business stationery, but its *economical method of distribution* has so *reduced* its *cost* that it produces

Impressive Stationery at a Usable Price

That method is this: Construction Bond is sold only *direct* to *responsible* printers and lithographers in *quantities* of *500 lbs. or more* at a time, while *other* fine bonds are sold *through jobbers*, a ream or more at a time, to any printer who will buy them. The saving is obvious and it's *your* saving if you *secure* Construction Bond.

We will tell you more about our sale plan and send you some handsome specimen letterheads on Construction Bond, together with the names of those printers and lithographers in your vicinity who handle it, if you'll just ask us on your *business* stationery.

W. E. WROE & CO.
1012 South Michigan Boulevard *CHICAGO*

DO YOU WANT YOUR MONEY TO EARN 5%

To be amply secured at all times from possibility of loss—
And to be where you can get it on demand any time you may need it—
You can open an account with this company with any amount from $25 to $5000—You can add to it at your convenience—or withdraw as you wish—
It will Earn 5 per cent for Every day that it is in our hands—
It will be amply protected by first mortgages on improved real estate and will be in the hands of an institution that in 16 years has never been a day late in the payment of either principal or interest—

Ask for the booklet telling all about it.

The Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co.,
1045 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

One day in the season of 1909 . . . "Old Bob" was behind the bat during a game between the Giants and St. Louis. A hitter made a foul tip which struck Emslie on the head, and he went down unconscious. Players rushed toward him with water and sponges and began to mop his head. Sh! Emslie wears a wig, and some careless player pulled this off during the process of resuscitation.

"Looks like the cornerstone of the new cathedral," shouted one fan as "Bob's" nude pate was exposed to view. "No wonder he has called so many of them wrong."

The old man, semiconscious, realized what had happened and struggled to his feet. He grabbed for the wig to cover his naked head and hide his humiliation, and then, altho but a minute before unconscious, he fought like a tiger players and attendants.

A story is told of Connolly, an umpire in the American League. He was riding on a trolley-car in Washington recently and the conductor was making change. "Did I give you $2 or $3?" asked the conductor. "I don't know," answered Connolly. "I can't see. At least every one says I can't."

The dictatorial powers of the umpire are seen in a case like this:

A man named Cleary, who used to umpire in the Kansas State League, had the habit of using one plug of tobacco a game. He was to work a double-header one day between the two leading teams, and, according to his custom, he brought two plugs to the park as ammunition. The day was beautiful and a big crowd was on hand. When nine innings had been played in the second game the score was tied, but Cleary had exhausted all his tobacco. He asked some one to go out and get him another plug, and every one thought that it was a great joke for an umpire to expect to have a favor done for him. All refused. It was still light and bright and clear.

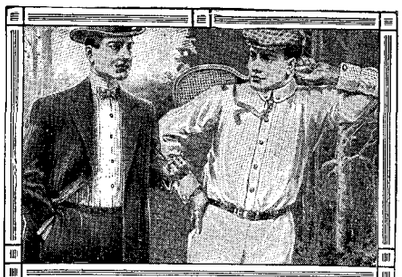
"I can't umpire without eating tobacco," said Cleary, "and if no one will get me any I'll call this game."

And, according to the tale, he did. The next day the newspapers published the account of the game, and in parentheses that it was called with the score a tie because the umpire had run out of chewing-tobacco. The case was carried up to the National Commission, the Supreme Court of baseball, and the game stood a tie. It is the only case on record in which a contest was called because the umpire had no tobacco.

Another decision which had to be referred eventually to the National Commission was the now historic encounter between the "Giants" and "Cubs" two years ago at the Polo Grounds. At the most important stage of the game it will be recalled how O'Day denied that Merkle, one of the home players, had touched second base.

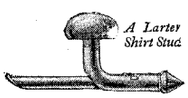
He started to deny it from the field, and he concluded his statement under the grand stand, with a row of policemen protecting his position. It all happened so quickly that even O'Day did not realize his danger until a couple of "pop" bottles had been bounced off his head.

It requires the hurling of only one "pop" bottle for thousands to catch the idea. Some one threw the weapon of the fan at O'Day.



LARTER
SHIRT STUDS & LARTER VEST BUTTONS

Use a set of Larter Shirt Studs in a soft or negligee coat-shirt or any other style shirt. They are much more distinctive and "dressy" than the ordinary pearl buttons shirt manufacturers sew on. This is also true about the Larter Vest Buttons in any kind of vest. Both are inserted and removed with perfect ease—without the many troubles of other kinds of shirt studs or vest buttons with old style backs.


A Larter Shirt Stud

Quick and easy, in or out

Every Larter Shirt bears this trade-mark Stud or Vest Button on the back.

Guarantee. If an accident of any kind happens to the back, a new one in exchange.

Write for Illustrated Booklet

The booklet pictures and describes many of the great variety of Larter styles and designs and suggests which should be worn on different occasions.

If your jeweler can not supply you with Larter Studs and Buttons, please write us for the name of one who can.

A Larter Vest Button

Larter & Sons, 23 Maiden Lane New York

EVER NEED DUPLICATES

of Form Letters, Drawings, Menus, Reports, anything? Then take advantage of our offer of **ten days' trial, without deposit.** Daus' **IMPROVED Tip Top** is the simplest, and quickest method of duplicating. 100 copies from Pen-written and 50 copies from Type-written Original. Complete Duplicator, with "Dausco" Oiled Linen Back, negative roll **$5.**

FELIX P. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO., Daus Bldg., 111 John St., N.Y.

SURBRUG'S ARCADIA MIXTURE

The tobacco with a regret.

The regret is that you have wasted so many years before you began smoking ARCADIA.

The great brotherhood of pipe smokers, who appreciate a soothing and meditative pipe, and are trying to find a tobacco that satisfies perfectly, will find their ideal in ARCADIA MIXTURE.

If you have never had the luxury of smoking ARCADIA

SEND 10 CENTS and we will send a sample.

THE SURBRUG CO., 81 Dey Street, New York

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Another threw a cushion. Then the effect of waving a red flag at a bull looks like a peace conference compared with the way O'Day incited the crowd. Those nearest to him put their faith in nature's weapons, and those handicapped by distance threw cushions and bottles. They all fought to get a shot at him. For the first time in his life the imperturbable O'Day was scared. He turned white and dropt his mask and chest protector and ran for the gate under the grand stand.

The crowd, seeing red, was fast closing in on him, and this avenue of retreat was pretty badly blocked. He had to run the gantlet of blows and thrown missiles. The police rushed and drove the crowd away from his retreat. They went, looking for more victims, the Chicago players if possible, but these had heard about discretion being the better part of valor and had sought the shelter of their clubhouse while O'Day was yet the center of interest. Nothing is more irritable than a baseball mob, and nothing is worse, once it is worked up to a frenzy.

Still, "baseball ain't what it used to be" lamented an old-timer the other day:

"Why, I remember in Kansas City in '84 all those butchers used to come out to the ball park for a Sunday game with guns. As soon as a high fly was knocked by the visitors they would all start shooting at the ball in the hope that it would disconcert the man who was going to try to catch it. This very often did rattle him a trifle. The umpire would no more think of giving anything to the visiting club in those days than he would of committing suicide. Whenever he made a decision that the butchers did not like, they would all start shooting their guns off in the air, but the umpire never knew when some wild and inebriated spectator was going to get the fever and take a shot at him. They didn't use blank cartridges.

"I saw the manager of the old Boston club, then known as the Beaneaters, make a kick on a close play in Kansas City one Sunday afternoon, and one of his players came up to him and asked him to cut it out. Everybody was shooting off guns.

" 'Never mind this game. What do we care about the game? Let's get out of here alive,' begged the player of his manager. 'I have a wife and family at home.' "

THE HEAD OF THE TOBACCO TRUST

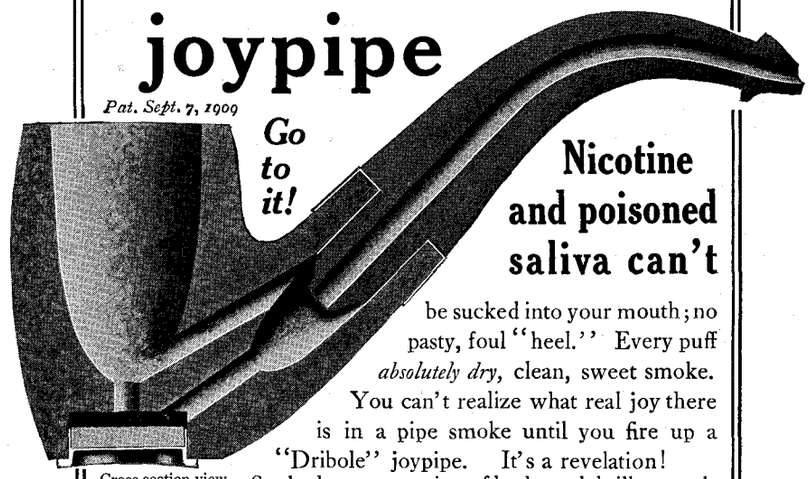
JAMES BUCHANAN DUKE, the head of the Tobacco Trust, was born in the year 1857, which makes him something like fifty-four years of age—just an average age, says the New York *Globe*, and what will strike every reverencer of genius, from Sir Walter Raleigh, the first of Duke's "ancestors," down to the present day, as even more unusual, is that Mr. James Buchanan Duke is himself an average man—looks it, acts it, and is proud of it—but looks it especially:

He looks like the way people think a farmer should look in one of the shire counties in England. He is of fair height, well fed and well rounded, with a fat, high-colored face, washed-out gray eyes, and red hair grown thin. His principal dimension is that of thickness. His arms and legs and body are thick. His head is round and his neck is thick. But he has never been accused of a mental thickness,

You get 100% pipe joy out of a "Dribole"

joypipe

Pat. Sept. 7, 1909



Go to it!

Nicotine and poisoned saliva can't

be sucked into your mouth; no pasty, foul "heel." Every puff *absolutely dry*, clean, sweet smoke. You can't realize what real joy there is in a pipe smoke until you fire up a "Dribole" joypipe. It's a revelation!

Cross section view

Study the construction of both models illustrated. *Reason it out yourself!* The principle is not a theory, but practical, common sense.

Satisfaction commands, *health demands* you smoke a

Dribole joypipe

Get this right into your mind—the "Dribole," in appearance, is a regularly modeled pipe. But its wonderful, sanitary construction is shown in cross section views. *Every part is self-cleaning!*

Pat. Sept. 7, 1909

All nicotine and saliva drain into a *removable* absorbent wad, shown in illustrations. *All* the tobacco is consumed because it remains *dry!*

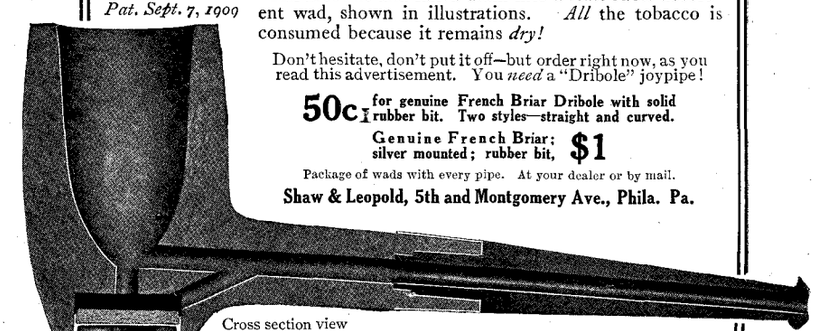
Don't hesitate, don't put it off—but order right now, as you read this advertisement. You *need* a "Dribole" joypipe!

50c for genuine French Briar Dribole with solid rubber bit. Two styles—straight and curved.

Genuine French Briar; silver mounted; rubber bit, **$1**

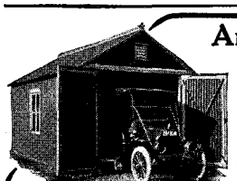
Package of wads with every pipe. At your dealer or by mail.

Shaw & Leopold, 5th and Montgomery Ave., Phila. Pa.



Cross section view

An Attractive All-Metal Garage



Frame of steel. Roof, sides, window frames and sash of heavy gauge, corrugated American Ingot Iron, that pure, rust-resisting metal that wears without change.

The Ohio Portable

is fire-proof, thief-proof, storm-proof, lightning-proof, vandal-proof, yet the cost is less than wood. The yearly rent you now pay the public garage will pay for the Ohio. Easy to erect. Looks well anywhere. A practical, artistic building such as you would have designed especially for yourself. Various sizes. **$135** up.

Also other styles of portables for contractors, shelter houses, etc.

Write for illustrated folder today.

THE OHIO METAL PRODUCTS CO.
Station A, Middletown, Ohio

Live Dealers Wanted. Write for Special Proposition

GIVE YOUR FEET FREEDOM

Your feet muscles were made to be used just the same as the rest of your muscles. Don't torture and cramp them with ill-fitting shoes or rigid arch-supporters that take out all their life and vigor. If you have fallen arches or flat-foot,

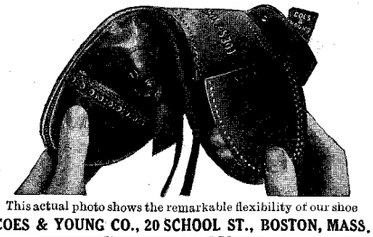
COES & YOUNG'S

$7 Flexible Arch-Support Shoes

will cure you. They keep the ligaments, tendons and muscles of the feet just where they belong, while allowing them perfect freedom of movement. They train your feet to bear the weight of your body in the way that nature intended. They give perfect comfort through their proper shape and complete flexibility.

In any case where this shoe fails to do all that we claim for it, we will cheerfully refund the price, $7, and also the return express charges.

Write today for folder C describing these shoes, designed, produced and sold exclusively by us.



This actual photo shows the remarkable flexibility of our shoe

COES & YOUNG CO., 20 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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except when he came to Major Ginter of the firm of Allen & Ginter and offered to buy out that once-famous firm of cigaret-manufacturers. Major Ginter listened courteously, but his sense of humor eventually got the better of him. He lay back in his chair and looked the panting Duke over and laughed—and laughed—and laughed. Finally he wiped his eyes and gasped out:

"You haven't enough money—and you can't borrow enough money—to buy us. My dear Duke, you are actually funny."

Mr. Duke waited in silence until Major Ginter had quite concluded. Then he sought his hat.

"I'm going now, major," said he. "I just thought I'd wait—until you had finished your last laugh."

A little later he bought out the firm, practically at his own price, and created the germ of the present Tobacco Trust. He had become a millionaire, but while the fight was going on he at one time moved out of a $3-a-week room in New York, and took one at a dollar a week less. "I didn't really need a good room," he has explained. "I worked in the factory or office all day, and then went out at night to make my rounds of the retail dealers, selling cigarets. All I needed was a place to sleep."

Mr. Duke's early struggles were many and not far between. But:

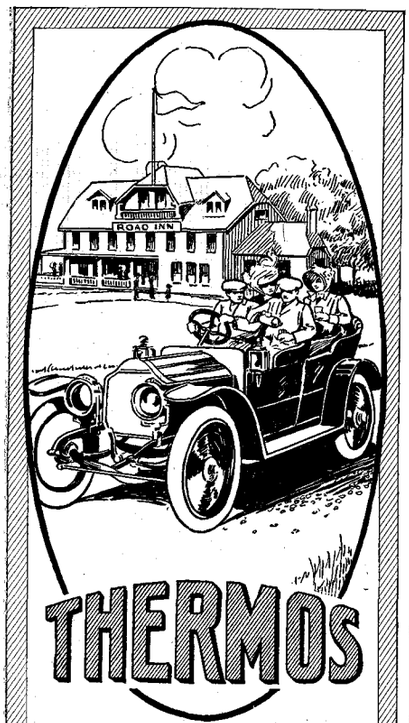
When James B. Duke was eighteen years old the family had become so prosperous that the elder Duke, regretting his own lack of learning, sought to send the youngster to college, but he insisted on sticking to business. He was given a one-sixth interest in the tobacco factory which had been started in Durham. By 1883 their capital was $70,000, and the younger Duke came on to New York to push the sale of cigarets and examine into a cigaret-making machine. He was the first to see the absolute necessity of this mechanism if cigaret-making were ever to become a great business. It was then that he tried to buy out Allen & Ginter. Their refusal led to the most costly advertising war ever known up to this period. He invented the coupon system, gave great bonuses to retailers, and cut prices until his rivals lost not only money but nerve.

Nowadays his personal fortune has been placed as high as $100,000,000. He works ten hours a day, and is not interested in anything that has no relation to tobacco.

THE HINDU POLICE

IF the British "bobby" belongs to the best-paid police force in the world, it must on the other hand be admitted that the Indian "Instructor" belongs to the very worst. And a pity it is, too, writes Sir Edmund Cox in his book, entitled "Police and Crime in India"—a most grievous pity, as "our Indian representative" is lacking in no other police essential than that of pay. He is even more courteous than his English cousin and his imagination outrivals Ireland's best. Indeed it runs away with him at times, as the following account in *T. P.'s Weekly* (London) clearly shows:

At Matiari, near Hyderabad, Sind, a man was caught by some villagers in the act of stealing grain. He was handed over to a police sawar, or mounted constable, named Saleh Mahomed. This gallant guardian of



THERMOS

A Pocket stove or ice box
INSURES MOTORISTS' COMFORT
Pays Dividends in Money Saved

When your car is equipped with Thermos, the enjoyment of a short spin or a long tour is guaranteed. It makes you independent of road houses—saves money—and enables you to follow out the way of the roads through the most delightful country. For Thermos keeps liquids or solids ice cold or piping hot until you wish them. It is always ready—just when you want it—and it enables you to enjoy a cooling drink or a dainty luncheon anywhere en route.

For lunch at the office or factory, for sick room or nursery, it is ideal.

Pint Thermos Bottles - - $1.50 up
Quart " " - - 2.50 up
Complete Lunch Kits - - 3.00 up

For your own sake, avoid worthless imitations. Look for the name "Thermos" on every Thermos article.

Thermos is sold at all first-class stores, and a post card will bring you an interesting handsomely illustrated 46-page Booklet, telling the many kinds, uses and prices of Thermos.

It is FREE—write *NOW*.

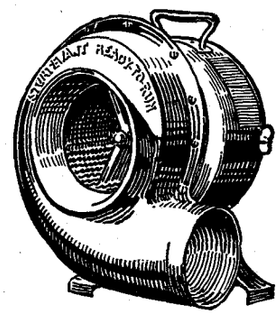
AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE CO.
Thermos Building New York

CRUDOL
Nature's Hair Tonic
Crude Oil is generally admitted to be a natural hair grower
CRUDOL
is crude oil made pleasant to use.

One application produces surprising results. CRUDOL removes dandruff, feeds the scalp and nourishes the hair roots, promoting luxuriant growth of fluffy hair. There is no alcohol in Crudol. CRUDOL is sold in 25c. and 50c. tubes—

THE CRUDOL COMPANY
1773 Broadway
New York City
Gentlemen: — Enclosed find.....in stamps for tube of CRUDOL.
Name.....
Address.....
My Druggist is.....

THE CRUDOL COMPANY
1773 B'way
New York



Some Marvels In Ventilation

The Sturtevant does its most striking work in places that seem impossible to ventilate.

It removes every trace of bad air and fumes that ordinary means cannot dislodge at all:

The stagnant, germ-laden air from Telephone Booths.
Fumes and odors from Laboratories and small Manufacturing Rooms.
Hot air and cooking odors from Kitchens and Restaurants.
Foul air from Bank and Safe Deposit Vaults.
Bad air and odors from Toilet Rooms, etc.

In such places an electric fan is useless. It merely stirs up the bad air. The Sturtevant removes it.

Or it may be used to blow in the fresh, outside air.

Sturtevant
Portable Ventilating Set
is as scientific on a small scale as the most costly ventilating system. It runs from any electric light socket. Price, $35 up, according to size.
Send for Booklet L 6.
B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass.
Branches and agents in over 200 cities.

WORKS WITH EASE—SAVES THE KNEES

MEHLER'S HANDY GARDENER
Indispensable for Flower and Vegetable Gardens. Operated in a comfortable standing position. Cultivates on three sides at one stroke. Send for descriptive circular.

Mehler Garden Tool Co., Ambler, Pa.
Hoe, Rake, Weeder and Cultivator in One

A. RAMIREZ
Try My Cigars Free
Best Clear Havana Cigars in the World. Direct from Factory to Consumer
We offer to send 100 cigars, express prepaid, to responsible persons who write us on their business stationery or send satisfactory references. State if mild, medium or strong quality is desired, and whether straight or pointed shape.
Five cigars allowed free for trial. If you like them, remit price within ten days; if not, return the balance to us express collect, and money refunded if sent with order.
You may have 100 clear Havana cigars, perfecto size, for $6.50, and deduct 5% if remittance is made with any order.
Other sizes of high grade cigars to suit your fancy, all Clear Havana, at $5.00, $6.00, $7.50, $8.00, $8.50, $10.00 and upwards per 100. Please state price in ordering: **But Remember You Take No Risk.**
The above is the plain and fair business proposition made to readers of The Literary Digest, users of Clear Havana Cigars, by the old reliable Spanish manufacturers of Home Made Clear Havana Cigars.
A. RAMIREZ & CO., P. O. Box 998, Tampa, Fla.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

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the peace did not like to narrate to the magistrate so bald and unromantic a story. He came out with the most astonishing recital of the blood-curdling adventures which he had met with in his endeavors to arrest the dangerous ruffian, who happened to be a man of about half his size. "Moving accidents by flood and field, and hairbreadth 'scapes,' 'th' imminent deadly breach," were not in it with this concentrated three-volume novel of melodrama. The magistrate and every one in court were convulsed with laughter before he had finished.

But the police have for all that a lot of real work to do, as the place is literally overrun with the criminal tribes. Of these the Bhamptas are about the worst—grown-ups and young alike:

The children are initiated into the profession of their life by lessons in the pilfering of shoes, cocoanuts, and any odds and ends that they may come across. . . . The boys soon become adept. They will entice away other little children by gifts of sweetmeats, copper coins, or bhorangis (hopping insects) tied to a thread, and in some sequestered spot relieve them of their ornaments. The adults of the tribe are expert railway thieves. Various bags have been deposited beneath the seat. One of the Bhamptas lies down on the floor and covers himself with a cloth under the pretense of going to sleep. His confederate puts his feet on the opposite seat, and spreads out a cloth over his legs, thus concealing the man lying down. When all is quiet, the man on the floor takes from his mouth the tiny curved knife which all Bhamptas carry concealed between the gum and the upper lip, and, ripping the seams of the bags, extracts any valuables that they may contain. If time and opportunity permit he deftly sews up the seams again. He passes up what he has stolen to his accomplice. At the next station both move into another carriage, and very likely find fresh victims there.

Moreover, under the Mohammedan law, it is permissible to give evidence by proxy, and many cases of fake personation are the result. For example:

In the Agra District, in 1908, a woman named Musummut Janki, complained to the magistrate that by some means unknown to herself one Soonder Lal, a moneylender, to whom she owed nothing at all, but who had for some time threatened to do her some injury, had instituted a case against her in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Muttra, and obtained a decree for two hundred and fifty rupees. The magistrate made inquiries, and ascertained that on the record of the subordinate judge there was a statement by Musummut Janki herself, in which she fully admitted that the sum claimed by the moneylender was actually due from her. This seemed to entirely disprove the complaint. The good lady, however, reiterated her assertion to the magistrate that she had never in her life been indebted to Soonder Lal, and insisted that she had never made the statement recorded in her name.

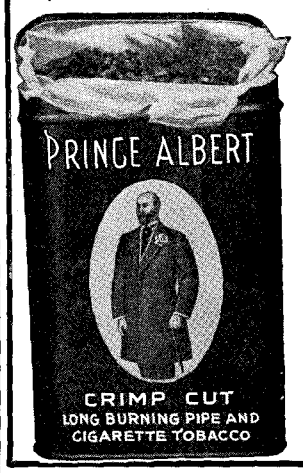
Police investigation disclosed the extraordinary fact that Soonder Lal had induced a friend of his to personate Janki, and to admit that she owed the moneylender two hundred and fifty rupees. And all this, not for the sake of the money, but merely to obtain a trifling revenge.

How about the Professor?

He knows. He's smoked a pipe for 20 years—from Heidelberg to Siwash—from clay hod to meerschaum—from cut plug to mattress stuffing. For knowing some things about pipe smokin', hand it to the Prof.

And what does he say about a week after I slip him a tin of Prince Albert to try? He says, says he: "My son, this tobacco that you in youthful exuberance call 'the joy smoke' is superlatively excellent. This is my fourth tin in a week, and I feel that for the first time in my life I am enjoying a real pipe smoke."

Do you get that? "*Superlatively excellent.*" Say, that's the way I've always felt about P. A., but I feel in shorter words.



But take it from me in plain U. S. talk or from the Prof. in Highbrow, Prince Albert has the goods.

It can't bite your tongue. Produced by exclusive, patented process that takes out the bite, leaving coolness, fragrance, *satisfaction.*

Don't fall for substitutes.

10c tins, 5c bags, half-pound and pound humidors.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Ideal Folding BATHTUB
Pat. Pending

For houses without tubs, campers, sportsmen, cold water flats, use in any room, light, lasts years. Write for Low introductory offer.
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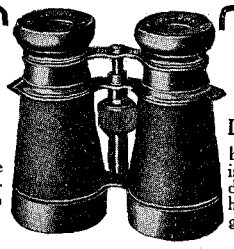

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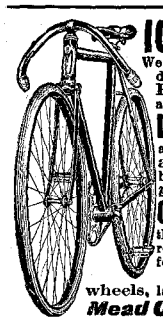

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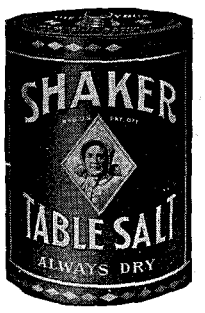

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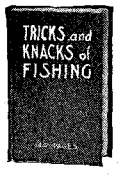

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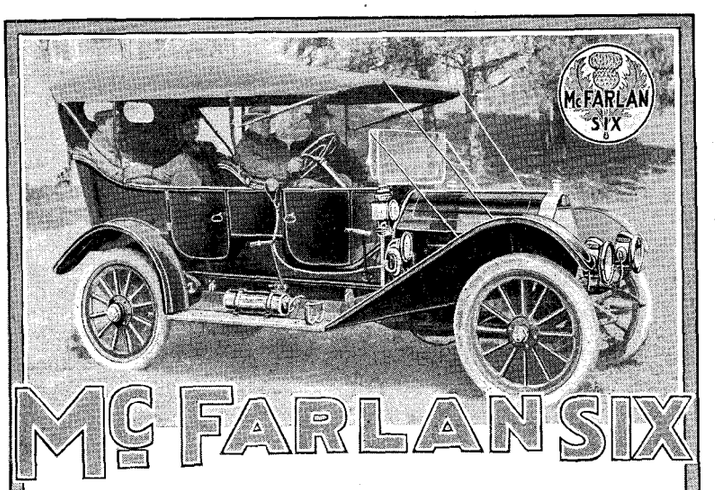

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OUR BOOKLET "A" MAILED FREE with current list of offerings tells how to invest money safely in Farm Mortgages. 28 years' experience without the loss of a dollar. E. J. LANDER & CO., Grand Forks, N. D. Capital and surplus over $300,000.

FOR SALE—Texas Mortgages and Securities Guaranteed by a $2,000,000.00 Texas Casualty Co. that knows Texas values. Write amount and interest wanted. HALLAM COLONIZATION CO., Brownsville, Texas.

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THE TWELVE MONTHS IN MEXICO

June 26, 1910.—General Porfirio Diaz is reelected President of Mexico. Francisco I. Madero, the defeated candidate, contends that the election of Diaz was obtained by fraud and bribery, and makes many speeches to that effect.

July 1.—A small army of "patriots" band together, denouncing Diaz and extolling the fame and virtues of Madero.

November 18.—Several are killed and wounded in a clash between Mexican troops and rebels in Puebla. The rebel force is described as being made up mostly of disappointed office-seekers and ambitious Americans who have appointed themselves colonels, majors, and even generals in the insurgent ranks.

December 1.—Porfirio Diaz is inaugurated for his eighth term as President of Mexico. Dissatisfaction, however, continues to exist in many quarters, and a strong gathering of Madero sympathizers is in evidence.

January 1, 1911.—Madero openly takes the field against Diaz.

January 17.—A sixteen-hour fight between rebels and Mexican troops is reported from Corome, Chihuahua, in which province the insurrectos are rapidly gaining ground. They have burned several bridges and captured at least three towns.

January 23.—A hundred Mexicans are reported killed near Ojinaga, at the mouth of the Rio Conchas, and a few miles south of Presidio, Tex.

February 3.—The insurgents attack Juarez, but are repulsed without loss of life. American sightseers throng the banks of the Rio Grande and pay big prices for choice seats.

February 15.—General Navarro, the Federal commander, places Juarez under martial law.

March 7.—Twenty thousand American troops are ordered by President Taft to the Mexican border of Texas, for the purpose of preserving the neutrality laws.

March 11.—Affairs in Mexico are regarded as so serious that President Diaz is forced to invoke an obsolete clause in the Mexican Constitution providing for the summary execution of vandals and pillagers. This it is feared will place in jeopardy the lives of many Americans who have joined the rebel ranks.

March 20.—The revolt spreads into southern Sonora and Sinaloa, where travel is interrupted on the Southern Pacific Railway.

March 27.—A new Diaz Cabinet is formed.

April 18.—At the battle of Sauz Carron, forty rebels are killed and more than a hundred wounded. Sauz Carron is a city of 3,000 inhabitants in the center of Chihuahua, Mex.

April 22.—The first official step toward peace in Mexico is taken when General Madero and the Diaz Government agree to an armistice for the purpose of discussing an amicable settlement of the war.

April 28.—El Paso is selected as the site for the peace conference, Judge Francisco Carbayal, of the Mexican Supreme Court, representing President Diaz.

May 10.—Juarez is captured with its commander and garrison by Generals Orozco and Garibaldi, despite the protests of General Madero, who had agreed to a cessation of active hostilities.

May 15.—General Madero and Judge Carbayal go into conference at Juarez to consider peace proposals submitted by the envoy of Diaz.

May 17.—Peace in Mexico is assured by the announcement in Mexico City that President Diaz and Vice-President Corral will resign before June 1.

May 21.—A peace pact, supposedly ending the revolt, is signed in El Paso by Francisco I. Madero, the insurgent leader.

May 26.—President Diaz leaves Mexico for Vera Cruz. He is attacked by bandits, but succeeds in repelling them.

Minister De la Barra is inaugurated Provisional President of Mexico in the Chamber of Deputies.

Francisco Madero issues a manifesto relinquishing that title and calling upon the people of united Mexico to support President De la Barra.

May 31.—General Diaz sails with his family for Spain.

Spend your vacation on

Quaint Cape Cod

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co.

Seashore, Woods and Country. Splendid fishing, yachting, bathing and golfing. Cool breezes always.

Send for "Quaint Cape Cod." It's free.

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Accommodates patients who can not be properly cared for at home and who are a burden to their friends. Rates reasonable. Modified serum treatment employed.

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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Blithesome and buoyant and free—the sense of power comes to you on the mountains with the world and mankind at your feet.

Join the gods this summer—seven to ten thousand feet above the sea in Glacier National Park, Montana—or in the Scenic Cascades, Washington. Climb mountains afoot and on horseback—explore glaciers—seek repose in pine laden valleys on the shores of deep, cool lakes.

Be alive to the greatness of your own country. *SEE AMERICA FIRST.*

Special Round Trip Summer Fares

through the Scenic Northwest to the cities of Puget Sound and the Pacific Northwest. Good on the *Oriental Limited*, *Oregonian* or *Great Northern Express*, the Great Northern Railway's three superior transcontinental trains.

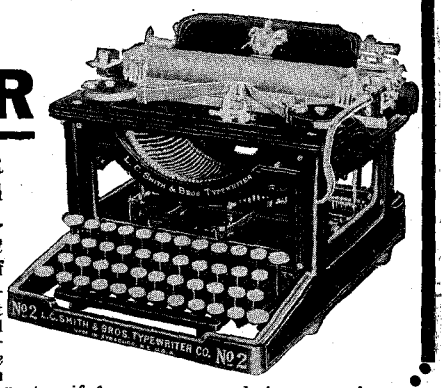
Write for folder "*Western Trips for Eastern People*," illustrated, FREE, and low round trip fares from your home city. Address

S. J. ELLISON, General Pass'r Agent, ST. PAUL

Great Northern Railway

LET US SEND YOU on 5 Days Free Trial

THIS L. C. SMITH TYPEWRITER



AN UNPARALELLED OFFER on one of the acknowledged leaders of visible typewriters. This guaranteed *absolutely perfect* machine—complete with Waterproof Cover, Tools, Instruction Book, etc.—not shopworn or damaged, but the choicest selections from a huge stock of accumulated typewriters—*guaranteed to be like new*—*shipped direct to you for an absolutely Free Trial.* Test it—examine it thoroughly. Then if you are not more than satisfied in every respect, or if *for any reason whatever*, you do not want to keep the machine, simply ship it right back *at our expense.*

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$57.50 and on Easiest Payments

$5.00 a Month—No Interest—Free Trial First

No salesmen's commissions—you get the benefit of *absolute net price.* You know the famous L. C. Smith—you know that no better machine is made—thousands of them are being sold every month at the regular retail price. Now, if you act at once, you may secure one of these splendid machines for your own *for almost half* and on terms so very easy that you simply cannot afford to try to do without a typewriter of your own another day.

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Understand, we don't ask you for any money down. You may return the machine at our expense after the Free Trial it you so desire. You are the sole judge and your decision *is final.*

Now don't miss this special offer. Don't hesitate—don't wait another minute. Just fill out the coupon and mail it to us *right away.*

Typewriter Sales Co. 181 N. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

TYPEWRITER SALES CO., 181 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.
Gentlemen: I hereby accept your special offer of a No. 2 Model L. C. SMITH & BROS. VISIBLE TYPEWRITER for $57.50, f. o. b. Chicago. It is understood that I may try the machine for five days. If entirely satisfactory I agree to remit $5 within five days of receipt and pay the balance in eleven monthly installments. If the typewriter does not come up to my expectations in every way, I reserve the right to return it immediately without incurring any obligation on my part. Title to the machine to remain in your name until the machine is fully paid for.

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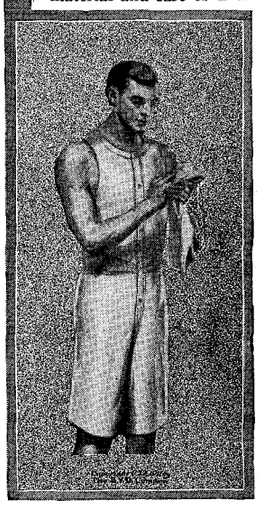
The Wearer of B. V. D. Is Cool and Looks Cool.

SUMMER heat *doesn't* plague him. He keeps a *cool* body and a "*cool head*" from rising for the day to retiring for the night. *You* can gain this day-long *coolness* and *comfort* by wearing Loose Fitting B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts, Knee Length Drawers and Union Suits. They flood your body with *fresh* air, banishing heat and lessening perspiration.

The *light woven* fabrics, expressly chosen for their *softness* to the skin, *never irritate*. The roomy garments, expressly cut to be loose fitting, *never bind*. They give *muscle-ease* and a delightful sense of *bodily freedom*. B. V. D. sizes are exact—B. V. D. quality of material and care of making are *exacting*.



This Red Woven Label

MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries.)

is sewed on *every* B. V. D. Undergarment. Take *no* undergarment *without* it. Have you a copy of our booklet "*Cool as a Sea Breeze*"? It's free.

B. V. D. Union Suits (Pat. 4/30/07) $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 a suit.

B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 a garment.

The B. V. D. Company,
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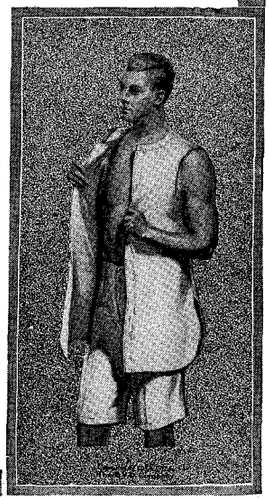

The Pump that Costs Nothing to Operate

First cost is nothing when compared with the day-after-day operating expense of pumping engines. The first cost is the only cost when you install a

Niagara Hydraulic Ram

It is automatically operated by water pressure. Supplies every part of the farm and home with running water without trouble or expense. Write for catalogue K and guaranteed estimate.

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.
751 Heed Bldg., Philadelphia Factory, Chester, Pa.

Newest Summer Hat

$2

Shepherd's Plaid Alpine

and other cloth Alpines

Latest creation of London Hatters to sell for $3.00. We make them here, avoid import duty and express to you prepaid for $2 00. This *absolutely new style* is the ultra-fashionable hat for summer. Lighter weight than straw; made of extra quality cloths; silk serge lined; heavily stitched crown and brim. Band and bow same cloth as hat. Your money back by return mail if you don't like the hat.

Colors: Shepherd's Plaid, Dark Gray Striped, Light Gray Striped.

We'll make your old panama like new for $2.00. Write for Style Book and Panama Folder (Free).

FRENCH POCKET HAT CO., 52 S. 8th St., Philadelphia

Try a real shave with a real man's razor

—the Torrey blade that cuts the beard clean and close without a pull

Put the Torrey Razor to the test. You'll find that it will shave you better than any other instrument—that it is the safest razor made, and it will never irritate the skin.

Torrey Razors

are shown by most dealers—if yours hasn't them, write to us for name of dealer nearest to you and our booklet on how to choose and care for a razor.

The new Torrey Honing Strop has no equal

The J. R. Torrey Razor Company
Dept. O, Worcester, Mass.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

June 18.—The Union commander at Jefferson City, Mo., issues a proclamation establishing a provisional government in Missouri, and General Lyon releases the prisoners taken at Booneville upon parole.

June 19.—A small Confederate force attacks 800 Union troops near Cole Camp, Mo., killing and wounding 45, and taking 30 prisoners. Forty of the attacking party are killed, but the Union force is routed.

A slight skirmish occurs at Grafton, Va.

The Confederates occupy Piedmont, Va.

June 20.—The Wheeling Convention elects a Union Governor and State officers.

June 21.—The Eastern Tennessee Union Convention declares for the Government.

June 23.—Major-General McClellan issues a proclamation to the people of western Virginia and the soldiers of the Army of the West upon taking command of the Western Virginia forces.

June 24.—Governor Harris of Tennessee issues a proclamation declaring the State independent. He gives the vote on separation from the Federal Government as 104,913 for, and 47,238 against.

A proclamation of neutrality by Napoleon III. is received in America.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 1.—The Nicaraguan fortress, La Lama, is blown up by revolutionists.

June 2.—Provisional President De la Barra issues a decree calling upon the people of Mexico to elect a successor to Diaz, the election to be held on Sunday, October 15. A plot to dynamite Francisco I. Madero is revealed, and the conspirators punished.

The body of Sir William S. Gilbert, the English author, is cremated in London.

June 3.—The United States gunboat *Yorktown* proceeds to Nicaraguan waters to safeguard American interests.

June 6.—Turkish bandits demand $75,000 ransom for Richter, the German explorer, held captive on the Thessaly border.

Twenty-three lives are lost when the steamship *Taboga* sinks off Los Santos.

Hirth, the German aviator, makes a new world's record for height with passenger, ascending 5,182 feet.

June 7.—An earthquake at Mexico City causes the death of 63 persons and a property loss of $100,000.

Francisco I. Madero enters the City of Mexico amid enthusiastic demonstrations.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 1.—The Senate votes to reopen the Lorimer case.

The Democratic caucus, after twelve hours of debate, adopts the Underwood wool-tariff measure, repudiating the demands of Mr. Bryan for free wool.

Chairman Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, testifying before the House Investigating Committee, contradicts the previous testimony of Mr. Gates. Mr. Gary further states himself as in favor of Governmental control of corporations.

The United States Treasury statement reveals $1,815,000 worth of gold coin and bullion in the vaults, the largest amount on record.

June 3.—Chief Justice White appoints a committee to revise the rules in practise in the United States Equity Courts, in order to simplify and expedite procedure.

June 6.—Secretary Knox signs a treaty with Nicaragua providing for the refunding of that country's debt.

June 7.—Senator Penrose declares, following an executive meeting of the Senate Finance Committee, that no amendment to the Canadian Reciprocity Bill can be passed by the Senate.

GENERAL

June 2.—A Magazine "Trust," made up of nine periodicals and including *Hampton's* and the *Columbian Magazine*, is formed at St. Louis with a capitalization of $4,000,000.

June 3.—President Taft speaks in favor of reciprocity with Canada at a meeting of the Western Economic Society at Chicago.

June 6.—The jubilee celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Cardinal Gibbon's elevation to the cardinalate, and his fiftieth anniversary as a priest, is held in Baltimore.

Drink Dole's Pure Hawaiian Pineapple Juice At Druggists, Grocers & Soda Fountains **Aids Digestion**

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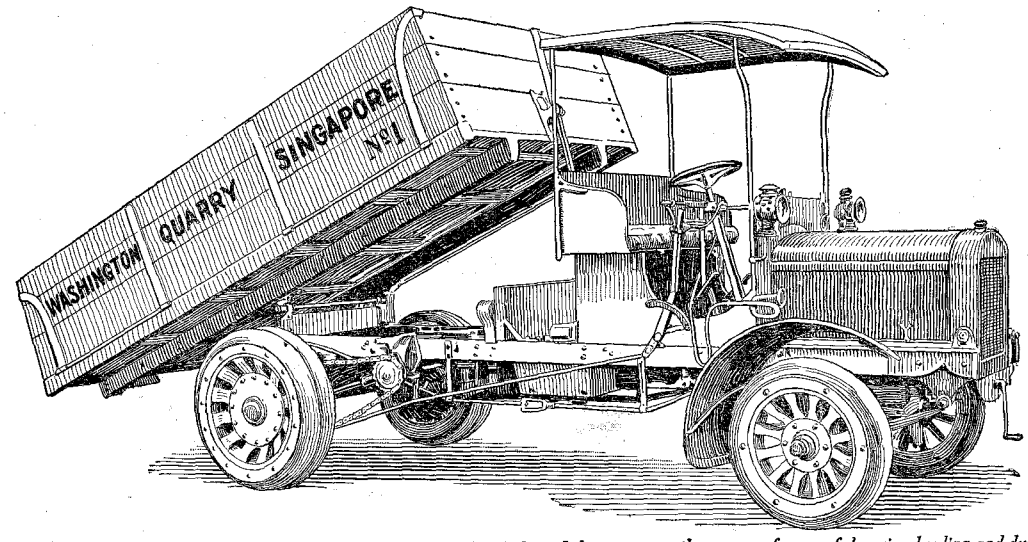


This Commer Truck works for the Washington Quarries of Singapore, East India. It has seen over three years of successful service hauling and dumping stone. When it first entered service, Malay fanatics believed it some supernatural monster. The Washington Quarries have since put several other Commer Trucks in Commission.

Actual Results —and a Guarantee

DURING the negotiations for the American rights to the Commer Truck, we were shown photographs and testimonials graphically illustrating service performed during the past seven years by different Commer Trucks under every conceivable condition of road and load

—over the rutted roads of Africa, India, Siberia, and South America as well as over the smooth streets of big cities.

In this advertisement we show two Commer Trucks which work under unusual conditions. We show them because the final value of a motor truck rests upon the actual work done. The trucks illustrated here have delivered the sturdiest sort of service under most trying conditions. Many other Commer Trucks have seen seven years of service and over two hundred thousand miles of duty.

The facts given under the pictures here form a commercial story decidedly more fascinating than the average novel, and we can show a good number of pictures and records of other Commer Trucks just as interesting and just as full of meaning as these.

How significant is the fact that the Commer Truck not only makes good on city streets, but under the trying conditions confronting it in such places as Singapore and Uganda.

The Commer Truck has made good on the six continents. Not one of the seven year old Commers is out of successful service to-day. Not one Commer Truck has ever worn out. A common performance for a 4½-ton Commer is six miles on a gallon of gasolene where the run is straight ahead. We guarantee one quart of oil will suffice for one hundred miles. Our gear box is fool-proof and is guaranteed for two years.

The Commer Truck

2½-TON **3½-TON** **4½-TON** **6½-TON**

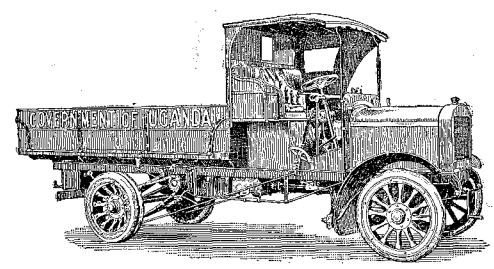
But we do not expect you to buy a Commer Truck solely because of our statements. Before selling you, we prefer that you test it in actual service for our mutual protection. If you buy, the truck will be guaranteed as follows:

If, in the opinion of the purchaser, after ninety days' trial, any Commer Truck does not deliver the service as requested by the purchaser and accepted by our expert, we will agree to take back said Commer Truck and refund the purchase price of same minus a reasonable charge per mile.

We will back our agents in making the guarantee.

We can make this commercially sound selling agreement because the Commer Truck is commercially sound. Its worth has been so positively proved through the past seven years that every possible element of risk in its construction has been eliminated.

The Commer is the world's best high-duty motor truck.



The Crown Agents of the British Colonies purchased the above Commer Truck for utility service on the West Coast of Africa after most careful testing. On its first appearance in African wilds, Nairobi natives, taking it for some strange beast, shot at it with poisoned arrows. This truck has also seen over three years of successful service.

Agents in the larger cities will find the Commer Truck proposition an unusually profitable one. There is still some good territory open.

WYCKOFF, CHURCH & PARTRIDGE, INC

BROADWAY AT 56th STREET, NEW YORK **The Most Complete Motor Service in America**

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Keeps scalp and hair clean - promotes hair health

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